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GREECE

By RENÉ PUAUX



The Acropolis



WITH REPRODUCTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY

FRÉDÉRIC BOISSONNAS

AS SHOWN AT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION

PARIS, 1919—NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA, 1920,

AND A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION



GREECE



The Entrance to the Greek Government's Exhibition Room at the Grand Central Palace, New York, March 1 to April 18, 1920.

G R E E C E

By RENÉ PUAUX

Translated by
CARROLL N. BROWN, Ph.D.
The College of The City of New York

GREEK GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION
Grand Central Palace
New York City

1920



ATHENS.—The Parthenon and Sacred Way.

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE present translation of an article by René Puaux has been prepared in connection with the Greek Government Exhibition, held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, from March 1st to April 18th, 1920.

This exhibition, which consists largely of the highly artistic work of the well-known Swiss photographer, Frédéric Boissonnas, was first opened to public appreciation last year in the Bœotian Hall, Paris, while the Peace Conference was in session. More than fifty thousand persons there visited it and addresses were made from time to time by leading men of letters on the history, art, literature and present aspirations of Greece.

Mr. Venizelos, while fully aware of all that Ancient Greece has meant to the world, has hoped by this means to correct an impression which is all too prevalent in America that Greece is merely a land of ruined temples and shrines. While the magnificent columns of the Parthenon or the impressive remains of Mycenae and Cnossos may first allure the student or traveler, he soon finds himself swept away from ancient life and history by the charm of today. The delicate tints assumed by mountain and valley in morning, midday and evening light are a restful contrast to the more garish colors of other lands. Monasteries like those of Athos and Meteora hang balanced on rocky and unscalable heights or like that of Megaspelæon are built into caves on their sides. Quaint Byzantine churches challenge his interest as he journeys about the country in the quest for the picturesque, the historic and the beautiful.

The Boissonnas photographs, many of which are here reproduced, serve not only to recall past impressions but arouse the desire to visit that fairy land which was the cradle of western culture and is today the home of the race which is best fitted to cope with the problem of the interrelations of East and West, and to mediate between the two differing civilizations.

The women of a land not only transmit physical characteristics; they are the strongest conservators of language, custom, myth and religion. Of late years a strong effort has been made to preserve the homely arts of embroidery, weaving and rug-making. Mrs. Lucia Antony Zygomala has interested herself particularly in these forms of peasant handiwork and some of the finest specimens of Grecian weaving and embroidery vie in this exposition with skillful reproductions of ancient Greek vases, wall-paintings and sculpture.

The article by René Puaux, a distinguished French journalist, who has made a special study of the Near East, is an able presentation of the claims of Hellenism, as based on race, history, language and religion, and most appropriately accompanies, explains and illuminates the scenes that the artist so vividly brings before us.

CHRONOLOGY

The exhibition was brilliantly opened on Sunday afternoon, February 29th, with a reception given by His Excellency George Roussos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Washington to a large number of the foremost citizens of New York and vicinity, who are interested in Greece of today.

During the course of the exhibit, which continued until the 18th of April, lectures were delivered by the following gentlemen:

March 5th: Professor Edward Capps of Princeton University, until recently Colonel in command of the American Red Cross in Greece and on the Balkan front, spoke on Greece of the Present.

March 12th: Dr. Kendall K. Smith, Professor of Greek Literature at Brown University who was, during the war, engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Greece, delivered an address on Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece.

March 19th: Professor Alfred D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University spoke on Asia Minor as seen by him during a recent journey to the Orient as a representative of the Near East Relief Committee.

March 25th: Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown University gave a reading from The Clouds of Aristophanes, prefaced by a brief selection from this great poet's Ecclesiastical.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens formed the subject of the last lecture of the series, which was delivered by Dr. Edward D. Perry, Jay Professor of Greek at Columbia University, on Friday, April 16th.

These lectures, together with additional reproductions of some of the photographs here exhibited, will be published in a later brochure.

On March 13th a reception was given to the Greek Community of New York at which Professor Carroll N. Brown of The College of the City of New York made a brief address on Greek character and ideals.

Professor Aristides Phoutrides, Professor of Greek Literature in the University of Athens, has been in charge of the exhibition in New York, and to his patience, courtesy and skill the success of the exhibition has been largely due.

A Catalogue of the exhibition and of photographs and books which may be obtained from Frédéric Boissonnas, Geneva, Switzerland, is to be found on pp. 49-55.

April 25th-May 9th the exhibition will be opened in Baltimore at the Maryland Institute under the joint auspices of Johns Hopkins University and the Maryland Institute.

About May 17th the exhibition will be opened in Philadelphia at the Commercial Museum.

CARROLL N. BROWN.

April, 1920.

THE GIFTS OF HELIOS

(Upon seeing the Greek Government Exhibition of Photographs in New York City)

Might we but make an odyssey—each one,
To those old realms of poet-heritage
Where stand, like outposts of the Golden Age,
Fanes built to deities of Sea or Sun :—
To climb, some morning, to the Parthenon ;
Some day from Sunium's brow, let Fancy stage
A shadowy sea-fight ; or, make pilgrimage,
Some quiet eve, to haunted Marathon !

But since our odyssey must be foregone,
Come, then, and see what Helios has wrought
For his loved land, who, line for line, has drawn
Those majesties that so intrigue our thought,—
Roof, arch, and column in these graphic prints,
Where nought is lacking but their mellowed tints.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Reprinted from The Sun and New York Herald





ATHENS.—*Muse of Delos*, female figure of the Lysippus-type. Last half of fourth century, B. C.

THE history of Greece is intimately connected with that of European civilization. Literature, science and the arts owe to her those most remarkable creative geniuses who dominate successive generations by their masterpieces of imperishable beauty. A galaxy of names like Homer, Phidias, Demosthenes. Herodotus, Plato, Thucydides. Hippocrates, Alcibiades, Pericles, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Pythagoras, Euripides, Lycurgus, Solon, Aristotle, to cite only these, forms the most admirable roll of honor that any race has ever been able to offer to the world's veneration.

Renan wrote: "In the world's history there has been one miracle—I call a miracle something which happens but once—Ancient Greece. Yes, five centuries before Christ there came into existence among men a type of civilization so perfect and so complete that it cast all that had preceded it into shadow. It was truly the birth of reason and of liberty. The citizen, the free man, made his first appearance among human beings. The nobility and simple dignity of this new man caused all that had before appeared royal and majestic to sink into insignificance. Morality, based on reason, declared itself in its eternal verity, with no admixture of supernatural fictions. The truth as to the gods and nature was all but discovered. Man, delivered from the foolish terrors of his infancy, began to face his future with calmness. Science, that is to say, true philosophy, was founded. In art, what fruitfulness! Greece discovered beauty as she had discovered reason. The East had made statues, but it was left for Greece to discover the secret of the true and the beautiful, the canon of art, the ideal."

The prodigious influence exerted by Greece on the evolution of humanity is

so well-known that it is useless to enlarge on this historical fact. The only error which is commonly made is to imagine that it was from Athens alone; or from its immediate environs, that this great civilizing movement took its rise, and that it was only in the shadow of the Parthenon that it burst forth into glorious bloom. We are too much habituated to thinking of Greece as being restricted within the narrow limits of the modern atlas. Greek civilization drank deep vivifying draughts in other lands than the Peloponnesus. The eastern shore of the Aegean Sea, this coast of Asia Minor with Smyrna as its great commercial port, together with the islands, formed an integral part of Greece and produced some of the most brilliant examples of Hellenic genius.

It was in Greek Asia Minor that experimental and rational science first sprang into existence. Mathematical science was born in Samos with Pythagoras. The rudiments of biology and medicine we owe to Hippocrates of Cos, an island of the Dodecanese, and to Julian of Pergamum. The first map of the world was made by Anaxagoras of Miletus.

The great geographers, Strabo and



Attica.—*Relief from Eleusis,*
from the temple of Ceres, where the famous
Eleusinian Mysteries were celebrated.



MYCENAE (Peloponnesus).—*The Lion Gate,* one of the oldest architectural monuments in the world.



Pausanias, came from Amasia (Samsoun) on the Black Sea, and from Caesarea.

The historian Herodotus was from Halicarnassus.

Homer was of Smyrna and the charming poet Anacreon was likewise an Ionian.

Finally, a fact brought out so truly by Alfred Croiset in his work on *Ancient Democracies*, the idea of justice as founded on reason and right, the very basis of democracy, came forth from Asia Minor.

As Felix Sartiaux has said, "the Greeks were the first to substitute law for commandment, to replace compulsion and constraint with persuasion and free consent. They, for the first time, brought to realization, in the case of the individual and society, that which the League of Nations seeks to accomplish between nations, and which it could not undertake if the ancient Greeks had not made the experiment and proved the theory."

ATHENS.—Columns surmounting the Choragic Monument of Thrasyllus, above the Theatre of Dionysus.



ATHENS.—The Acropolis, from the southwest; view taken from the northwest slopes of the Museion.

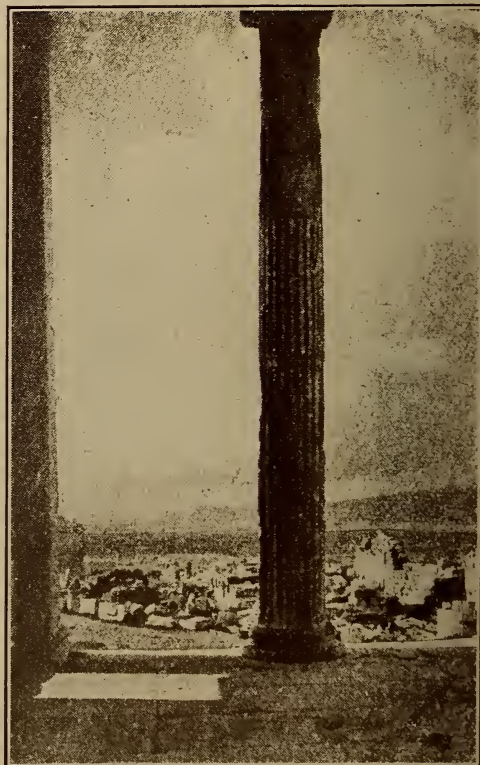


ZEMENON.—A village on northern coast of Peloponnesus, affording splendid views of the Corinthian Gulf and Mt. Parnassus, 8,700 feet high.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM

WE cannot trace here, in this rapid survey, the complete history of Greece throughout the ages. Three great stages have marked its evolution. The first ended with the Roman Conquest, the second with the establishment of the Byzantine Empire, of which Constantinople was the capital, and the third was the overwhelming of Hellenism at the time of the great Mussulman invasion in the fifteenth century. Greek civilization, which had resisted the brazen law of the Roman pro-consuls and had taken a new start in the rich ingenuity of Byzantine art, appeared to have received, at the time of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks (1453), the mortal blow which made it disappear as an active force in modern history.

Two forces of a moral nature, religious faith and patriotism, were destined to save Hellenism, in spite of the most



ATHENS.—The north porch of the Erechtheum.

frightful servitude to which a people has ever been subjected.

For four centuries the Greeks, enslaved to the Turks, gathered around their Christian pastors, and, faithful to the grand traditions of their immortal past, awaited the hour of deliverance. This liberation finally came at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The War of Independence, which broke out in 1821, seemed destined, owing to the scantiness of the

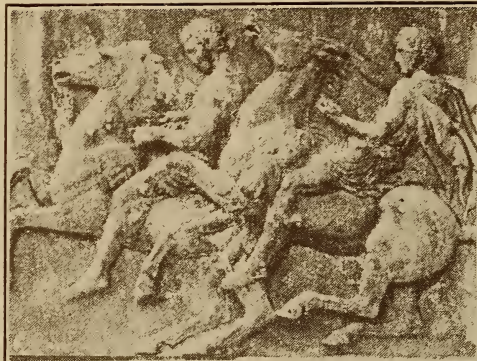


ATHENS.—The Temple of the Olympian Zeus.

resources at the disposal of the Greeks, to an ignominious failure. But patriotism accomplishes miracles. For seven years the Greeks, encouraged morally more than materially by the help of the Philhellenes who came to their aid from every country in Europe, struggled against the superior forces of the Sultan. The almost legendary heroism of its military and naval chiefs like Marco Bozzaris, Canaris, Miaoulis, of that energetic and ardent



ATHENS.—The Caryatid Porch of the Erechtheum, with the Propylea in the background at the left.



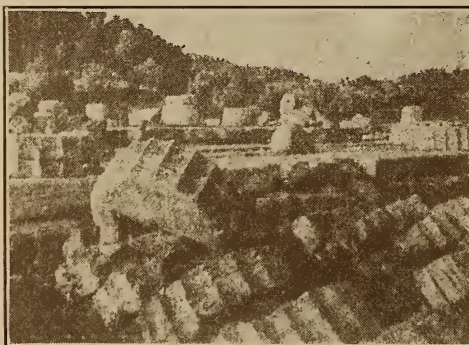
From the *west frieze of the Parthenon*. This frieze represents the Panathenaic Procession in honor of Athena.

woman, Bouboulina, called forth in old Europe an enthusiasm that finally prevailed over the prudent selfishness of conservative governments.

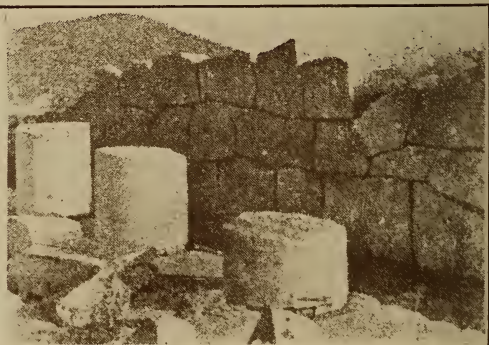
It was in support of Greek independence that those liberals gathered who could not submit to the yoke of absolute monarchy that Metternich wished to impose on the old European continent. Once more did Greece render a service to the ideal of humanity.

In 1827 the French, English and Russian squadrons, gathered in the Bay of Navarino, sunk practically all of the Turkish fleet, and thus obliged the Sultan to recognize the statute which gave the Greek people a measure of liberty. Greece, it is true, did not receive its old frontiers, nor did it gather all its sons under that bright flag which was raised against the blood-red banner of Mohammed. But Hellenism had not suffered four centuries of servitude only to renounce now those traditional aspirations which had been the ferment that had kept her vast resisting power alive and active. The independence of Peloponnesus and the liberation of Athens

were but one step. It remained to deliver Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, Greek Asia Minor, the Islands of the Aegean and Crete from the Ottoman yoke. This task, formidable in itself, clashed with the selfish interests of the great powers. Jealously eager as they all were to negotiate advantageous arrangements with the Ottoman Empire, which was utterly unable by itself to develop the territories that its hordes had once conquered, they could only consider Greek aspirations as a nuisance. The inter-play of important European alliances, the rivalry between England and Russia for the possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, did not permit the voice of a little people to be heard. The Crimean War in 1854, when France and England supported Turkey against Russia, brought it about, as a secondary consequence, that these two countries, the chief protectors of Greece at the time of the revolution were obliged, for the sake of the Sultan, their ally of the moment, to deny their liberal principles and to oppose by force the Greek attempts to unite Thessaly and Epirus with the motherland.



OLYMPIA.—The Temple of Zeus.

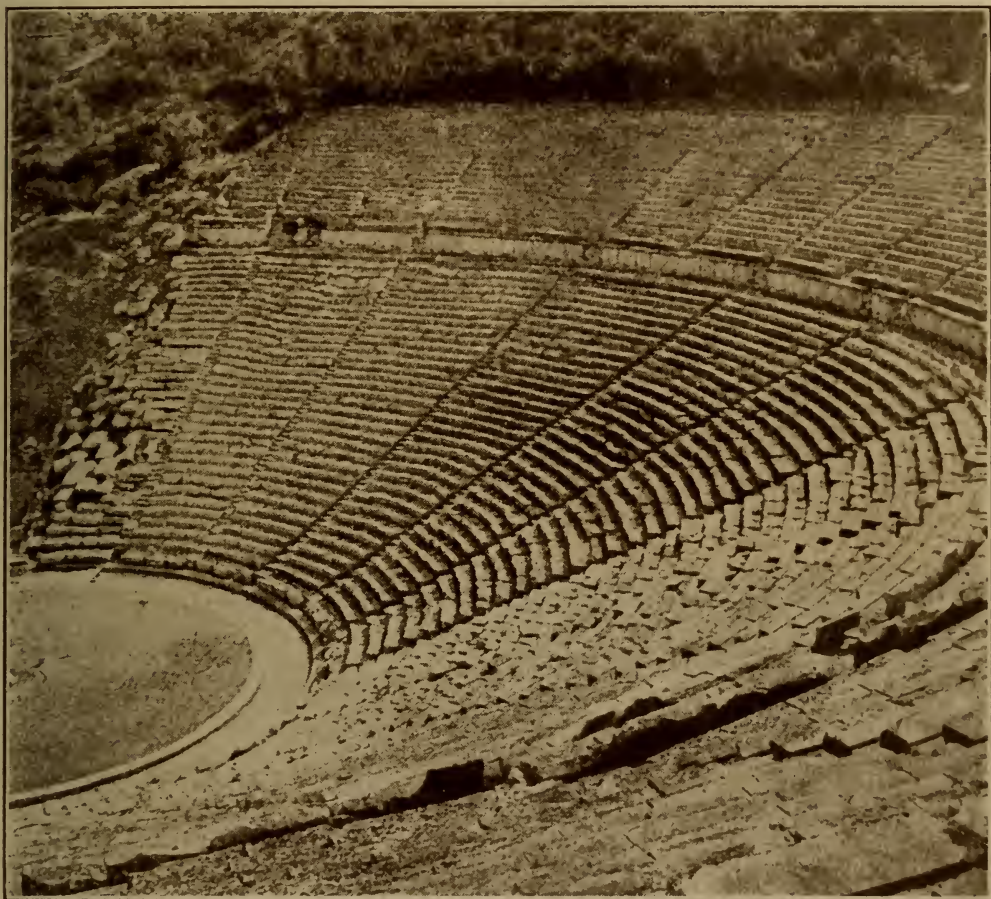


ATTICA.—The Temple of Nemesis at Rhamnus.

While Hellenism thus experienced the repercussion of the larger European policy, the Greeks worked hard as individuals to restore the power and glory of their country. Forced in large numbers to expatriate themselves by the aridity of a soil that the Turkish domination, so essentially destructive, had made barren, these Greeks of all classes, while seeking their fortunes abroad, never ceased to

the intellectual and architectural adornment of her cities. What a few American millionaires have done for the large cities of the United States, thousands of Greeks, including alike the richest and the poorest, have done for their country, even long before the creation of Rockefeller Institutes or Carnegie Libraries.

In those parts of Greece that are still subject to the Turkish yoke, in which



GREEK THEATRE AT EPIDAUROS (Peloponnesus).—Constructed by Polycleitus, the Younger, on the northwest slope of Mount Kynortion. It was and still is the most beautiful theatre in Greece.

take pride in their famous land, and to cherish the desire to restore it to its ancient brilliance. The state, too poor to realize so vast a program of moral regeneration, was aided by multitudes of individuals. To such gifts and legacies Greece owes her university, her higher schools, her museums, her libraries, her institutions for physical education, her hospitals and in fact all

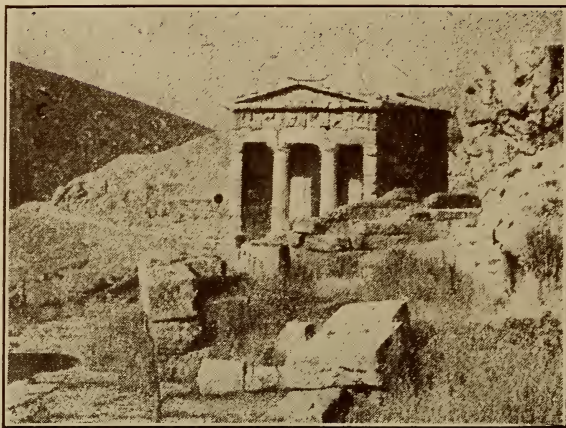
the government at Athens could not intervene, private initiative has also consecrated its best efforts, with unwearied generosity, to develop the love for the old traditions of Hellenism.

The traveler who passes through the cities of Asia Minor, from the Sea of Marmora to the height of Rhodes, can be certain that in every city or town the two most imposing buildings, which make

such a striking contrast, with their modern architecture and their large windows to the Turkish structures, with their narrow and grilled openings, are the Greek school and the Greek hospital.

They will not be surprised, on entering the

large rooms of the school, to see that the Turkish soldiers, who used the building as a shelter during the war, have taken pains to pierce with their bayonets or to blacken with torches the portraits of Homer and the other great Greek writers which decorate the walls. It is through education, the strongest bond between people, that the Greeks have maintained the cohesion of their race in spite of all



DELPHI.—*The Treasury of the Athenians*, whose sculptures mark an epoch in the history of Athenian art.

persecutions. Instruction is freely given to children of both sexes in contrast with the Mohammedan practice which leaves the women in an inferior position.

The largest girls' college in all the East is the Greek College of Con-

stantinople, and the Homereion of Smyrna is a model institution. This force is one that nothing can conquer, for moral forces will surely win the final victory. A people that educates itself progresses, and the world will belong not to the strongest but to the most cultivated. The Greeks understand this fact, and this has permitted them, in spite of infinite vicissitudes, to await the hour of justice, and to continue to hope.



DELPHI.—*The Temple of Apollo*.—"As we leave the village we suddenly behold the sanctuary. High up, in the hollow whence the Castalian Spring flows, it dominates the gloomy valley, and stretches out at the foot of the vertical cliffs that were known as the Phae-
diades, or Shining Rocks.

MODERN GREECE



ATTICA.—The *Peiraeus*, or Port of Athens. The harbor is one of the busiest in the whole Near East.



PATRAS.—The port which handles the most commerce in Greece, especially that in cotton, silk, olive-oil and currants.

THE Conference of London (March, 1829), which was a consequence of the battle of Navarino (1827) and of the Russian successes against Turkey (the capture of Adrianople and the Treaty of Adrianople, 1829), had created the independent kingdom of Greece. At the head of the kingdom was put Prince Otho, son of the King of Bavaria.

The kingdom was at that time very small. It had a population of 650,000, and the country had been ravaged not only during the long Turkish administration but also throughout the long years of the war which had just come to an end.

The administration of King Otho, of his ministers and Bavarian soldiers, was far from happy. The Greek soldiers protested against the German uniform that was imposed upon them. Finally a revolution forced Otho to dismiss his Bavarian ministers and to convoke a national assembly which decided upon a constitution (1844).

The territorial development and enlargement of Greece, which the Conference of London had so parsimoniously limited to the Peloponnesus, Attica and Bœotia, was obliged, owing to the Crimean War, to hang fire until the Congress of Berlin (1878), in order partially to realize its national aspirations through the joining of Thessaly and a part of Epirus to the kingdom.



APANOMERIA IN THERA OR SANTORIN.—An island detached from its neighbors by a volcanic upheaval about 200 B. C.



CANDIA OR HERAKLEION.—Ancient port of Cnossos, now a flourishing Cretan city.

The second revolution (1862) forced King Otho to abdicate. He was replaced by a Danish prince, George I. England, which since 1815 had kept possession of the Ionian Islands, which lie south of the Adriatic, (Corfu, Leucas, Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante,) returned these to Greece in 1863. The new constitution of 1864 had established a parliamentary régime with a single assembly elected by universal suffrage.

In 1897 an unfortunate war, that broke out in connection with the Cretan insurrection of that year, compelled Greece to pay Turkey a war indemnity, but this revolt was not in vain, for the Powers compelled Turkey to withdraw its troops from Crete and to accept, as Governor-General of the island, a son of the King of Greece. A new Greek land was thus rescued from the tyranny of Turkey. The man who had labored most actively for the union of Crete with its mother-

land was a young Cretan lawyer, named Eleutherios Venizelos. His father was one of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence (1821-1827) and had left him, as his only legacy, an ardent patriotism.

Greece, as we have seen, had, ever since its labored renaissance, suffered from the bad administration of the Bavarian king, Otho, an administration which had provoked two revolutions; it had been exposed to the opposition of the Great Powers, which were temporarily allied with Turkey and it had recently passed through the anguish of an unsuccessful war. No opportunity had been given it in the calm of peace and the economic prosperity, which results from peace at home and abroad, to pursue its program of recovery. The weak finances of the state, insufficient and heavily burdened, paralysed all reformatory action.



ITHACA (Ionian Islands).—*Polis*, a magnificent site, which fulfilled all the needs of a maritime city in Homeric times.

We must take into account the particularly difficult and discouraging conditions in which Greece found herself at the opening of the twentieth century, (that is to say, twenty years ago), in order to be able to appreciate at their just value the results of the work accomplished by Venizelos.

The arrival on the scene of a single man of an upright and decided char-



ATTICA.—The Monastery of Kaisariani.

sion in order to and to England

acter was enough to co-ordinate all the active and capable men of the country and to give Greece an exceptional forward movement. By appealing to France for a military mis-

reorganize the army, for a naval mission to do the same for the navy, he put his country in shape to participate gloriously in the Balkan War against Turkey in 1912-1913, and victoriously to counter the treachery of Bulgaria in June, 1913, and to coöperate actively and effectively with the Entente allies in Macedonia in 1917 and 1918. This same little Greek army, in



The Monastery of Daphni, on the road from Athens to Eleusis.



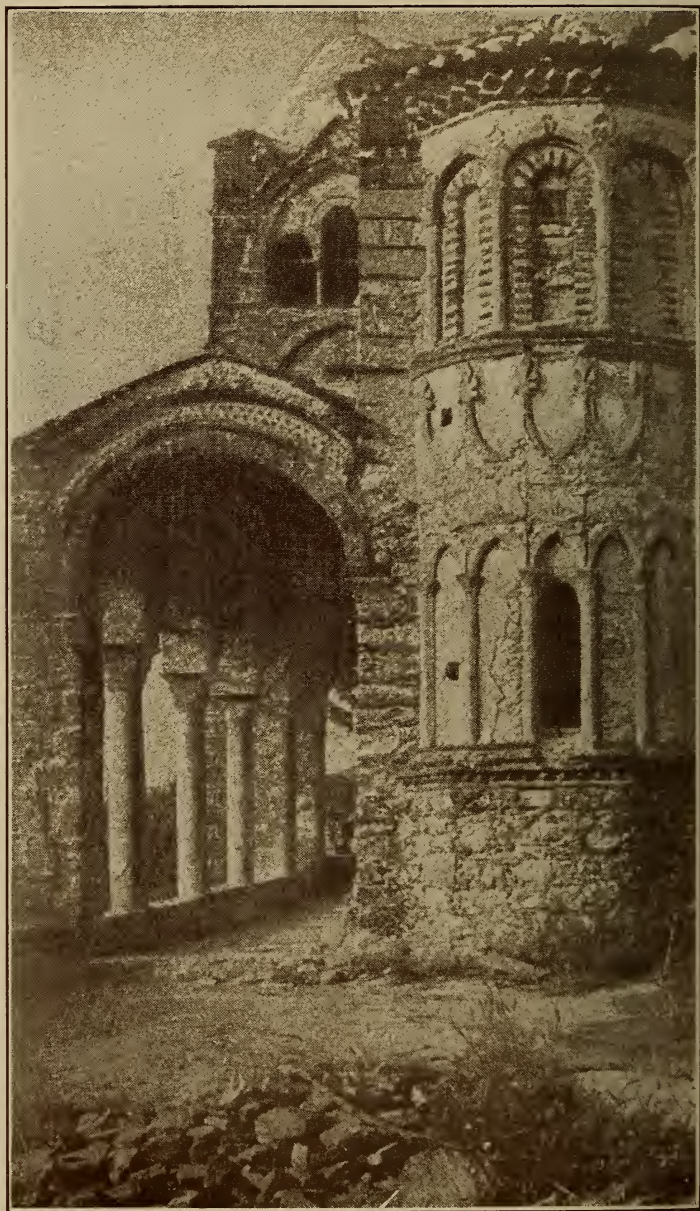


well in the domain of economics and finance as in the elaboration of the laws of a social nature, assured him the enthusiastic support of the Greek proletariat. A Diogenes who was looking today for "a man," could put out his lantern forthwith. For a *man* was directing the destinies of Greece. At the moment when Austria and Germany let loose the European war, the statesmen of most of the neutral powers, terrified by the military power of Prussia, believed in her victory and oriented the policies of their countries accordingly. The expression of Alphonse XIII. of Spain has frequently been cited: "In Spain it is only

1919, brought aid to Rumania in protecting the southern part of Russia.

The reforms introduced by Mr. Venizelos in the internal administration of the country, as

the mob and myself that are for the Entente!" In Greece Venizelos did not hesitate. As between the victory of Prussia, representing the enslavement of humanity, and that of France and England which meant its liberation, there could be no hesitation. Venizelos had behind him the mass of the Greek people, but he was brought up full against the narrow and timorous conceptions of King Constantine who, dazzled by the



MISTRA (Peloponnesus).—*The Church of Pantanassia*, constructed under the Venetians and restored at the end of the nineteenth century. One of the masterpieces of Byzantine architecture.

war pomp of William II, believed in a sure victory for Germany, and did not wish, for anything in the world, to draw upon himself the anger of the "war lord." An uncurbed propaganda, financed with German gold, demoralized public opinion in Athens. This was sustained by a certain number of Greek politicians who were so lacking in nobility of soul as to fail to understand the true importance of the bloody combat in which Europe was engaged.

Venizelos, repudiated and dismissed by his sovereign, was not discouraged. He gathered about him the picked men of brain and action and went to Salonika, there to form a Provisional Government. From all parts of Greece volunteers responded to his appeal, and the first Greek army was soon formed on the Macedonian front. Meanwhile the Allies, tired of the hostility of King Constantine, forced his abdication and compassed the

deportation of the most guilty of his advisers. Greece was to regain her unity and to coöperate whole-heartedly in the combat against the predacious powers who had tried to subjugate the free nations of Europe. Émile Boutroux, a member of the French Academy, declared on January 5, 1919, that "we must attribute to the Greek army a decisive part in the Bulgarian debacle, which was the determining cause of the defeat of Austria and ultimately of Germany." So, too, General Franchet d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the Orient, wrote to Mr. Venizelos on December 3, 1918: "At the moment when hostilities have just ceased. I experience a great desire to tell you how precious the coöperation of Greece has been to the allied armies of the Orient. * * * The bravery of the Hellenic troops has everywhere won the warmest eulogies of the Allies. The children are worthy of their sires."



CORFU.—*The Rock of Odysseus*; also called the *Island of the Rats*. It gave the painter Böcklin the inspiration for his famous painting "The Island of the Dead."



EPIRUS.—*Delvinaki.*

THE UNREDEEMED GREEKS

ON the morrow of the victories over Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912 and 1913, Greece had already made a long step on the road toward the reconquest of its Alsace-Lorraines. An important part of Macedonia, including Salonika and Cavalla, the greater part of Epirus, with Janina; the great islands of Chios and Mitylene had seen the Blue and White flag floating over them anew. Other hopes seemed destined to speedy realization. In fact, Italy, at the outbreak of the war with Turkey over Tripoli, had taken military possession of the islands of the Dodecanese, the twelve islands which extend to the south of Samos, along the coast of Asia Minor. The Italian government at that time declared that this occupation had only a temporary character and would cease with the execution by Turkey of the clauses of the Peace of Lausanne. It appeared evident that these islands, peopled like all the islands of the Aegean, exclusively by Greeks, would ultimately revert to Greece.

A small part of Northern Epirus also, that bordered on Albania, had not yet been restored to Greece, for Italian diplomacy pleaded for its incorporation in Albania in order thus artificially to increase this new kingdom of which Italy soon hoped to make, if not a colony pure and simple, at least a protectorate of which she would have the fruitful administration.

At the end of 1913, at the time when Italy demanded that there should be some such suspension of the legitimate aspirations of Greece for the union of Northern Epirus, the situation was such in Europe that France and England were prompted to show themselves particularly friendly toward Italy. The rights of Greece disappeared before this anxiety to do nothing that might provoke discontent on the part of this country, and strengthen the bonds which bound her to the Triple Alliance. Greek public opinion hoped that the loyalty of the Italian people would soon do away with this

opposition, which was simply a trick of imperialistic diplomats, and even Mr. Venizelos advocated yielding, in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory agreement with the Cabinet at Rome. The outbreak of the European War soon modified things materially. Italy, not being able to admit as true the fictitious objects for the attainment of which Austria and Germany attempted to justify the war, separated herself at once from her allies, and then turned against them. She had some justification for pride in having taken up the good fight at the side of the defenders of liberty, but being an ardent realist, she formed a conception of her interests which went far beyond the liberal idea, which by a rational evolution had become the real reason for the coöperation of the Allies. She figured out the gains that the common victory might bring her. At the time when President Wilson, with the decisive support of America, had



EPIRUS.—*Jannina*, the Citadel of Ali Pasha.



MACEDONIA.—*Castoria*.



OLYMPUS.—The Mountain of the Gods.

brought forward as a governing principle the idea that a distributive justice would be the guarantee for the peace of the world, and that all the Powers must break away from their dearest or even their most normal ambitions in order to think only of some means of arriving at a definite pacification of the peoples, Italy remained faithful to the old theories, so dear to all imperialists, according to which the victor need have no other anxiety than to aggrandize himself to the maximum.

Although the bases of the League of Nations were laid in a mutual confidence, which day by day was to preclude more completely the dangers of a new conflict, and was normally expected to result in an abandonment of standing armies, which were to be rendered useless from now on, Italy formulated her claims on her need of possessing *strategic frontiers*, and bases for her naval forces; in short, all the guarantees which a state demands which sees war before her as a necessity

of the morrow. It was for this reason that she was unwilling to return the Dodecanese to Greece, and it was for this reason, too, that, in order to give strategic frontiers to the not yet existent kingdom of Albania, she opposed the union of Northern Epirus with Greece. She invoked on the other hand her economic interests and the necessity to find somewhere the raw materials that she

needed, especially coal, in order to lay claim to extensive colonial domains, particularly in Asia Minor, without bothering her head about the nationality of the inhabitants of the territories that she intended to annex.

This policy brought Italy into open conflict with Greece. Fortunately, owing



CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Galata Bridge, and general view.

a glorious tenacity, the respect that is due to those who struggle to regain that motherland from which oppression has separated them), was ignorant of the unjust demands that this old-fashioned diplomacy was making in its name. A total reversion in their feelings took place when the question at issue finally became known.

We must hope that a similar conversion will, in the same way change the American point of view, which has been shaped by the campaigns of certain missionaries who are directly interested in the enlargement of the Albanian State for the sake of the development of their work. It is from America, today, that the only serious opposition to Hellenic aspirations comes.

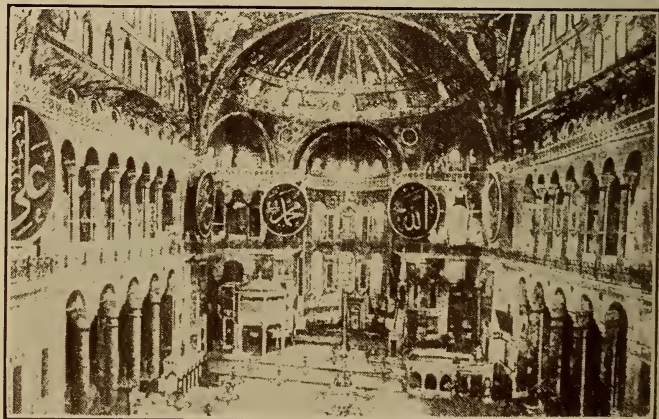
Meanwhile, Greece once more, as in 1854, finds the private interests of the Powers blocking the way which leads to the fulfillment of her national aspirations.



CONSTANTINOPLE.—Exterior of Saint Sophia.

to a recent change in the personnel of the government, these difficulties are in a fair way to be smoothed out, and Epirus as well as the Dodecanese may reasonably hope for their union with Greece.

The Italian people, (which knows, through the wonderful history of its own national unity, obtained at the price of endless sacrifices and through



CONSTANTINOPLE.—Interior of the Church of Saint Sophia, built in 552 by the Emperor Justinian.



SMYRNA.—The roadstead of the great Aegean port.

The question of Constantinople is in the same situation. The possession of this so-called "key to the Orient" has been the cause of nearly all the European rivalries and conflicts. Russia, blocked at the lower part of the Baltic by Germany, saw in the conquest of Constantinople and the Dardanelles the only way to gain access to free waters.

England, a great maritime power, and France, a great Mediterranean power, since they both dreaded the unknown policy which the entrance of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean represented, were always opposed to this. Germany sought to profit by this rivalry, offering Turkey not only her support but an alliance in exchange for a preponderant position at Constantinople. From this German ambition came all the Balkan policy of the Central Empires which, step by step, brought on the conflict between Austria and Serbia and then the World War.

The events which have upset the world during these last few years have radically changed the problem of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The great Russian revolution, which has gone to the extreme limit of a Bolshevik

paroxysm, has done away with the danger of Russian naval imperialism in the Mediterranean. No matter what evolution the form of government in Russia may be subjected to, whether toward a wiser Bolshevism or toward a conservative reaction, it is perfectly clear that the Russia of tomorrow will have other anxieties than that of taking up once more the old naval policy of Czarism. The Mediterranean powers have no defensive interest in jealously closing the Black Sea. The more our European civilization develops along the line of a liberal and pacific spirit, the more the League of Nations becomes a reality, all the more does the problem of Constantinople from a military and international point of view disappear. The old capital of the Byzantine Empire which became the capital of the Ottoman Empire, if the fortifications of the Straits are razed

and if cannons are forever banished, will become an ordinary commercial port, which will be important for its geographical position but whose possessor will not for this reason control the Mediterranean.

The old traditions of rivalry between the powers, with re-



SMYRNA.—General View.

gard to Constantinople, have nevertheless remained to such a degree that no change appears to have been made in this classic problem of diplomacy.

Owing to their failure to come to an understanding with each other and in the eager desire to favor nobody, they have come to think of maintaining the Sultan and Turkish domination, as being the only way to settle everything. No solution could be more immoral or more dangerous for the future. The capture of Constantinople and the transformation of the famous church of St. Sophia into a mosque has always been for the Turks symbolic of their victory over the "dogs of Christians." To leave within their hands this symbolic trophy in spite of their defeat and the odious crimes of which they have been guilty toward the Armenians and Greeks, their subjects, is, in a way, to legitimize all their crimes. It is, furthermore, tantamount to encouraging them in the future to take up anew their old policy of intrigue and to reopen at a given moment the question of the Orient which has been the initial cause of the whole European trouble.

Why do the Powers shrink back before the only normal solution, which would be—since all the Great Powers are too jealous of each other to entrust to any one among them the mandate of Con-



SMYRNA.—The Rug Bazaar.

stantinople and since they know by experience that an international organization is bound to degenerate into internal rivalries—to return to Hellenism its traditional capital, for which it has been for centuries waiting? Greece would guarantee to all the Powers free commercial rights, and would content herself with administering the government of the city and its suburbs, in which she has 365,000 of her children and which has been the true capital of Hellenism from most distant times.

If the above solution is not adopted this will not in any way modify the historical claims of Greece, and the hour will only be postponed when, whether we will or no, Constantinople will be Greek. Hellenism, in fact, has the sovereign virtue of an invincible will, combined with great capacities for assimilation, hard



SMYRNA.—A street in the Greek quarter.

work and development. The race is, furthermore, prolific and vigorous. It represents in the East the civilizing element which will progressively replace the decadent Turk. Far better would it be, for the sake of the general good, to resolve the oriental problem once and for all, than to be satisfied with half-way measures which will leave the field open for new complications, for struggles whose distant consequences can never be foreseen.

power by which the different states were to have a force nearly equivalent, and this balance was to guarantee the maintenance of peace. Experience has shown that this was an illusion, since everything depended on the use that each state intended to make of its power. The conclusion has been reached that the best safeguard is to weaken the wicked, in order to take from them all desire to interfere with international law and order.



SMYRNA—and its port.

That which is true of Constantinople is equally true of the territories of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, whose Greek populations demand union with the motherland.

It is calculated that in Western Asia Minor, bordering the Aegean Sea, there are about two million Greeks (it will be understood that statistics under the Turkish régime were inaccurate). In Thrace, that is to say, in all the region around Adrianople between Demotika and Constantinople, there are about four hundred thousand Greeks as against seventy thousand Bulgarians.

People have long believed in the advantages of the policy of the balance of

Bulgaria, on this principle, deserves an exemplary lesson. She has shown herself unworthy of the confidence which Europe, in its benevolence and good faith, accorded the young nation when, in 1912, she entered into the war against Turkey at the side of Serbia and Greece. She has no excess of population to appeal to, in order to demand an enlargement of her territory, and she has shown such savagery toward her former allies, that she has definitely forfeited the world's good opinion.

It is impossible to leave under the domination of a Bulgarian minority territories peopled largely by Greeks, thus devoting to Bulgarian persecution those



SALONIKA.—The citadel dominates the town which is enclosed in the prolongation of its walls.

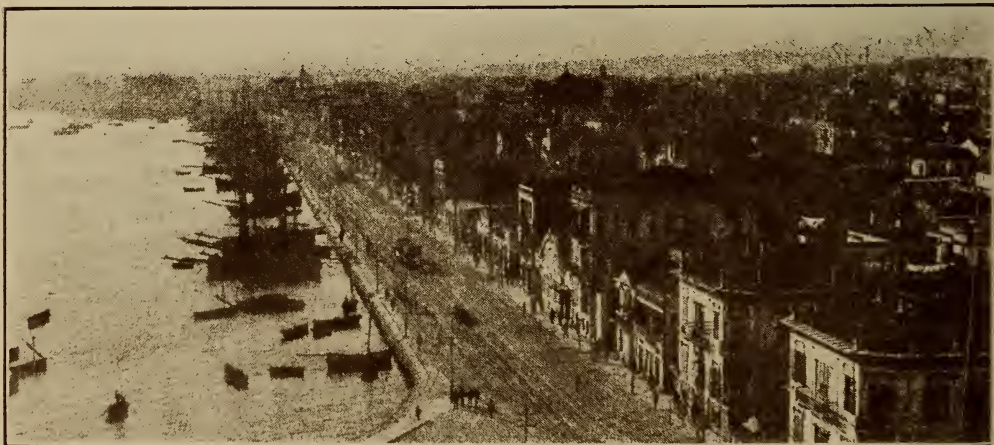
who have escaped the persecution of the Turks.

In Asia Minor the Supreme Council of the Allies authorized the Greeks to occupy the region of Smyrna. The Greek troops there came into collision with the armed bands recruited by the members of the former Young Turk Committee, who are the devoted adherents of the Germans. These fanatics cannot permit the Greeks who were for five centuries their slaves to raise their heads and claim their independence today. The vast pride of a certain category of Mussulmans would thus be grievously wounded. This pride is exploited by foreign propagandists for their own selfish ends. But this can only be a factitious and temporary agitation. The Greek administration is profoundly tolerant, and the Mussulmans, who have experienced this tolerance in other parts of the kingdom, have

been the first to recognize this and to live on the best of terms with the Greeks.

Under the Greek administration the coastal provinces of Asia Minor will enjoy a prosperity that Turkish neglect has always hindered. When Greece has assumed her proportional part of the Ottoman debt, the French bondholders may be assured of not losing any of their invested capital.

In this new "Greater Greece" the French, who have all along been called in as friends and advisors of old Greece, will find a large field for their activity. Europe in this expansion of Hellenism will find a new guarantee against the disorders of an Asiaticism against which Slavism has been unable to defend itself. The Greek proletariat, sober, industrious, attached to the sane and sound traditions of family life, is an element of social and international peace.



SALONIKA.—The Quays where vessels of all sizes lie moored.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN GREECE



At the summit of Parnassus.

GREECE was for four centuries under a régime which hindered the development of all wealth. The Turkish pashas, by plundering anyone who sought to save the fruit of his labor, reduced agriculture to the sole production of daily necessities. When, finally, the Turks were driven out of Greece at the time of the Greek War of Independence, "it seemed," so the French diplomat M. Lefebvre-Méaulle wrote "that no human effort could repair the immensity of the disaster." The Turks had destroyed, cut down, and burned everything.

The Greeks were obliged not only to repair but to rebuild their homes. The figures speak eloquently.

In 1834 the population was 651,233; in 1896 it had reached the number of 2,433,806, by the addition, to be sure, of the Ionian Islands and of Thessaly, but the density of population per kilometer was 13.2 in 1834 and 37.6 in 1896. The city of Athens, in fifty years, grew from 30,590 inhabitants to 167,479; the port of Piraeus during the same period grew from 5,434 to 73,579.

To this increase in population an un-

interrupted effort in the domain of public instruction corresponds. The proportion of people able to read and write was larger in 1907 than in Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia, and attained that of the great western lands. The number of pupils in the primary schools rose from 250,809 in 1907 to 291,296 in 1913. The Greek people is, above all else, eager for education. There are no sacrifices that it will not make to this end. It knows that nothing can be accomplished by a people living in ignorance.

It is interesting to note the place taken by the French language in the school system, in which for a long time French has been obligatory for the four higher classes. Popular courses in French have been organized by the Franco-Hellenic League, and the Alliance Française, and their success has been such that it has been impossible to satisfy all demands for lack of school room accommodation and a sufficient number of teachers.

The French schools which are today in operation in Greece number forty-four of which nineteen, with 3,019 pupils, are for boys and twenty-six, with 3,710 pupils, are for girls.



ZEMENON (Peloponnesus).—The village priest and his family.



A Peloponnesian Dance.

At Salonika there are four establishments of the French Lay Mission, which include a gymnasium, a school of commerce and an annex. The number of their pupils, which was 547 in 1913, the date of the Hellenic occupation, jumped from 578 in 1914 to 1,724 in 1919.

One of the gymnasiums of Athens is to be entirely reorganized by French masters according to French methods, and will serve as a model for the reorganization for all the others. A normal school for teachers of French is likewise about to be established under the direction of a French university mission. All those who have traveled in Greece have been surprised at the numbers, even among the common people, who speak and understand French. It has almost become a second national language.



ZALONGO.—*The precipice over which seventy women of Souli, dancing and singing, jumped with their children to death rather than surrender to the Turks.*



CORFU.—*The Well of Gastouri.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE Greeks have always been famous as sailors and merchants. The losses of their merchant marine during the war, which amounted to more than 500,000 tons, sufficiently indicate their activity in this domain; but what is less well known is their incessant struggle to make their land productive to the highest possible degree.

Greece by its mountainous nature is a country difficult to cultivate. It has only about 20% of cultivable land. The climate, which is warm, dry and variable, is ill adapted to the cultivation of grains and rather favors that of the vine, the olive, fruit trees, tobacco and cotton, which are paying products, but are intended for exportation rather than for local consumption. Small proprietors are the rule, and in spite of disadvantages and the difficulty of finding the necessary capital for an intensive exploitation of the soil, the country which the Turks seemed to have ruined forever has developed with a marvelous rapidity. Greek emigrants have come back from



THE CORINTH CANAL, which connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf. It is 6,540 meters long, 22 meters wide, and 8 meters deep.

America with capital and scientific information on agriculture. Modern machinery and fertilizers have made their appearance, as well as agricultural coöperative associations which numbered, in 1919, 820 with 52,648 members and a capital of 2,515,000 drachmas. More than half of these are coöperative credit associations to which the National Bank of Greece, by virtue of its charter of 1915 is bound to advance money to the amount of twenty-five million drachmas. The success of this movement has been such that Mr. Jiassemides, a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who was furthermore the soul of the movement, has found enough readers among these members to assure the existence of a special review. This progress in agriculture would not have been possible if the State had not at the same time busied itself with the draining of the swamps, which are always a source of deadly fevers. In order to fight malaria, a law promulgated in 1908 instituted the public sale of quinine which was distributed by the State in the small villages. To give an example of the work undertaken to combat this disease, it is enough to dwell upon the undertaking of the draining of the swamps of Lake Copais which have been transformed into cultivable land, which yields in average years agricultural products

valued at 3,500,000 francs and which recently attained the ten million franc mark; 2,700 families of metayers (cultivators who share the profits equally with the owner) are settled in this vast territory. Dr. Sotiropoulos, in 1917, said to the learned Professor Andreades, Doctor of the Faculty of Law of Paris: "When I, ten years ago, became a physician at Orchomenos, I made 4,000 injections of quinine a year. When last year I left this town, I had made only 16. The draining of Lake Copais and the quinine given by the State had nearly caused malaria to disappear."

As we have stated above, Greece, like many European countries, did not produce enough wheat for its own consumption. It obtained its wealth from other products like currants (the area thus cultivated increased from 380 hectares in 1830 to 65,843 in 1914), tobacco (from 2,600 hectares in 1860 to 25,580 in 1916; according to recent statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture the value of the product in 1917 was eighty million francs), olives (sixty-five million francs of oil and eleven million francs of olives), vineyards (the extent of which increased from 2,500 hectares in 1830 to 36,894 in 1848, 59,000 in 1875 and 165,087 in 1916). The value of the wine produced in 1916 was ninety-eight million francs.



ISLAND OF SYRA—Commercial centre of the Cyclades. Its capital Hermoupolis, a town of 30,000, owes its origin to the refugees from Chios and Psara in 1821.

If we consider what the Greeks have been able to do in so short a time with a poor, mountainous, devastated country, it is easy to foretell what they will do with the fertile regions of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, which have been for so long left undeveloped by Turkish neglect. Old Europe will there find the wheat which formerly came to it from Russia, whose bloody political experiments have dried up this source of supply and interrupted exportation. Europe will be freed from the increasingly heavy obligations which she has been compelled to assume toward the American market, which is the only great producer of wheat capable of furnishing a supply.

If agriculture forms the essential basis of the life of nations, industry is the sign of their international progress. The development of industry in Greece has met with four obstacles: first, a foreign competition which has increased along all lines and which could not be met by prohibitive import duties; second, to an absence of raw materials, especially of coal; third, to a dearth of capital

and, fourth, to a lack of engineers and experienced workmen.

In 1867 Greece had only twenty-two factories. In 1896, with the exception of gas and electricity plants, there were only six stock companies in existence. Since 1904 Greece has made an unexpected industrial advance. In fourteen years the capital of the companies has been increased tenfold. It has risen from 7,700,000 francs to 85,900,000. In 1917 there were 2,213 industrial enterprises with 36,124 workmen.

During the war Greek ingenuity found substitutes which were designed to replace certain products. Thanks to stafi-dine (grape sugar extracted from raisins) they made up for the lack of sugar, and thanks to motorine (derived from resin and alcohol) they made amends for the lack of benzine; the development of lignite mines, in which the sub-soil of Greece is very rich, has permitted them to dispense with English coal. The lignite production which amounted to 20,000 tons before the war reached the figure of 152,240 tons in 1917 and 200,000 tons in 1918.



ATHENS.—*The University.*

THE FUTURE OF GREATER GREECE

THE principal argument of the adversaries of Greece, who cannot deny her ethnic rights to realize the union of all her children, is that the Greeks will not know what to do with so much new territory, and that it is therefore better to leave this in the hands of the Turks, with whom the great European companies can continue to do good business. Even if the second part of this reasoning is capable of being defended from a narrow and selfish point of view, though it is by no means proven that there is no future for foreign enterprise in new Greece, the first affirmation is refuted by the results of the opening up of Thessaly. Up to the time of the Congress of Berlin (1878) Greek Thessaly remained under Turkish domination. In 1881 it was finally united with Greece. These very pessimists then declared that Thessaly was doomed to ruin. The very opposite is proven by conclusive statistics. In 1881 the population of the new provinces was 293,993 souls. This had become 422,577 in 1907, which meant an average annual increase of 1.72%.

This average is exceeded by only one European country, Belgium, which

reached, before the war, 2.03%. France had an increase of .16%, Italy .66%, Spain .69%, Great Britain .87%, Holland 1.39% and Prussia 1.54%. If the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897, which centered in Thessaly, had not brought about great disturbances in this province, it is probable that the statistics of the population of Thessaly would today surpass those of Belgium. No census has been taken since 1907 and the estimated population today is more than 500,000 souls.

The most evident sign of an increase in prosperity is the constant rise in the value of land, which has nearly tripled. Factories have been built, means of communication put through and public security has been reestablished. Thessaly today has 386 kilometers of railroads.

In 1881, at the time of the liberation, iron ploughs did not exist. In 1901 there were in Thessaly 10,000 of them. Thessalian farmers have obtained from America a special kind of mower adapted to the nature of the soil, and cultivation is now carried on with the most improved machinery, including tractor-drawn ploughs.

According to the investigation of 1915

the agricultural products of Thessaly were valued at more than sixty million francs. Now all this progress has been realized under very unfavorable conditions. From 1880 to 1915 Greece and Turkey were twice engaged in war and on three other occasions were on the very verge of hostilities. This state of perpetual tension kept away from Thessaly, as being a frontier province, not only capital but workmen. Turkey, furthermore, by refusing to connect the Greek railroads with those of Macedonia deprived Thessaly of all outlet toward the north.

The transformation wrought in Thessaly is a pledge for the future of the new territories which the Peace Conference, in the spirit of justice, will unite with the Kingdom of Greece. Now that Larissa and Salonika are connected by rail, continental Greece is in direct contact with Europe, whereas in former times there was only connection by sea.

The fast expresses will cover the distance between Paris and Athens in three days.

Macedonia and the extensive territories of Thrace, in great part uncultivated under the Turkish régime, will soon be brought under intensive cultivation, and the same will be true of Asia Minor.

Greece from being a very small power

will pass to the rank of powers whose importance cannot be neglected. This transformation can only be to the advantage of sound democratic ideas in Europe. In the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, at the very gates of Asia and of that vast Slav world, whose political convulsions assume the strangest and most disturbing forms by their very violence, it is well that there should be a self-controlled, industrious people, fully unified by the love of the old traditions of classic culture and refusing to be deluded by any of the chimaeras of crazed demagogues. The Greeks are tolerant, ethnically and religiously. The state grants subventions to the Jewish schools in just the same way that it grants to the Mussulmans a share in the government, rigorously equal to that of its other citizens. The Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Councils are open to them, and in spite of the very short period during which Greek administration functioned in reconquered Macedonia, Mr. Venizelos had the live satisfaction of receiving unsolicited testimony from Jews and Mussulmans of high rank as to the justice of the new administration.

In two years Greece will celebrate the centennial of her resurrection. By their marvelous attachment to the soil of



ATHENS.—The Zappeion. The Exhibition building of the Greek Capital.

their ancestors, by their faith in the destinies of their land, by their uninterrupted efforts to restore its oldtime glory the Greeks have shown themselves worthy of the ardent sympathy with which all Europe has embraced their struggle to regain their liberty.

Chateaubriand wrote in 1825: "Shall our century see hordes of savages stifle civilization as it is reborn in the tomb of a people which gave the world its civilization? Shall Christianity calmly permit the Turks to cut the throats of Chris-



Saluting the Colors.

ported and are dead; 150,000 have been put into the *labor battalions* and are dead; 250,000 have taken refuge in Greece. To these figures we must add 350,000 who fled to Greece before the entrance of Turkey into the war as a result of the persecutions of 1913-1914.

If the Turks were capable of reform and had been able, in the course of the nineteenth century, to find some way of adapting himself to modern civilization, it might have been possible to hope for something at the time of the Turkish revolution and the



The Cruiser Lemnor, formerly of U. S. Navy.

tians?"

The first decades of the twentieth century, alas, have seen the Turks cutting the throats of Armenian, Greek and Syrian Christians. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* of London wrote from Constantinople in December, 1918, the following:

The massacres of the Greeks, organized by the Turks and Germans, have, like the massacres of the Armenians, had as their sole end, the extermination of a race; 450,000 Greeks have been de-



Greek Field Artillery.

dethronement of

Abdul-Hamid.

Liberal Europe gave an enthusiastic greeting to the work of the Young Turks of the Committee of Union and Progress. The creation of an Ottoman Parliament, presided over by Ahmed Riza, who was well known in positivist circles in Paris, gave good ground for hope.

Experience unfortunately showed that the Young Turks, who had been educated in our west European universities, had only taken up the hol-

lowest sort of phraseology, without in the least adopting the spirit of these institutions.

These same Young Turks, who were compared with the great men of the French Revolution, have shown themselves the most enthusiastic allies of German imperialism and the most ferocious executioners of defenseless nationalities.

The evil is past remedy. Lord Derby in 1875 said: "We have for twenty years guaranteed the sick man (Turkey) against being put to death, but we could not guarantee that he would not commit suicide."

Turkey, in massacring her subjects, has definitely committed suicide. It must not be permitted her to murder those who still live. There is no room in this world, at the beginning of an era of liberty and hard work, for lazy and bloodthirsty tyrannies. The whole system of the exploitation of the humble workingman by pashas, beys, viziers and valis must disappear and give place to that democratic organization of which Greece gave the world the first example.

The sentence was definitively pronounced on the 25th of June, 1919, by

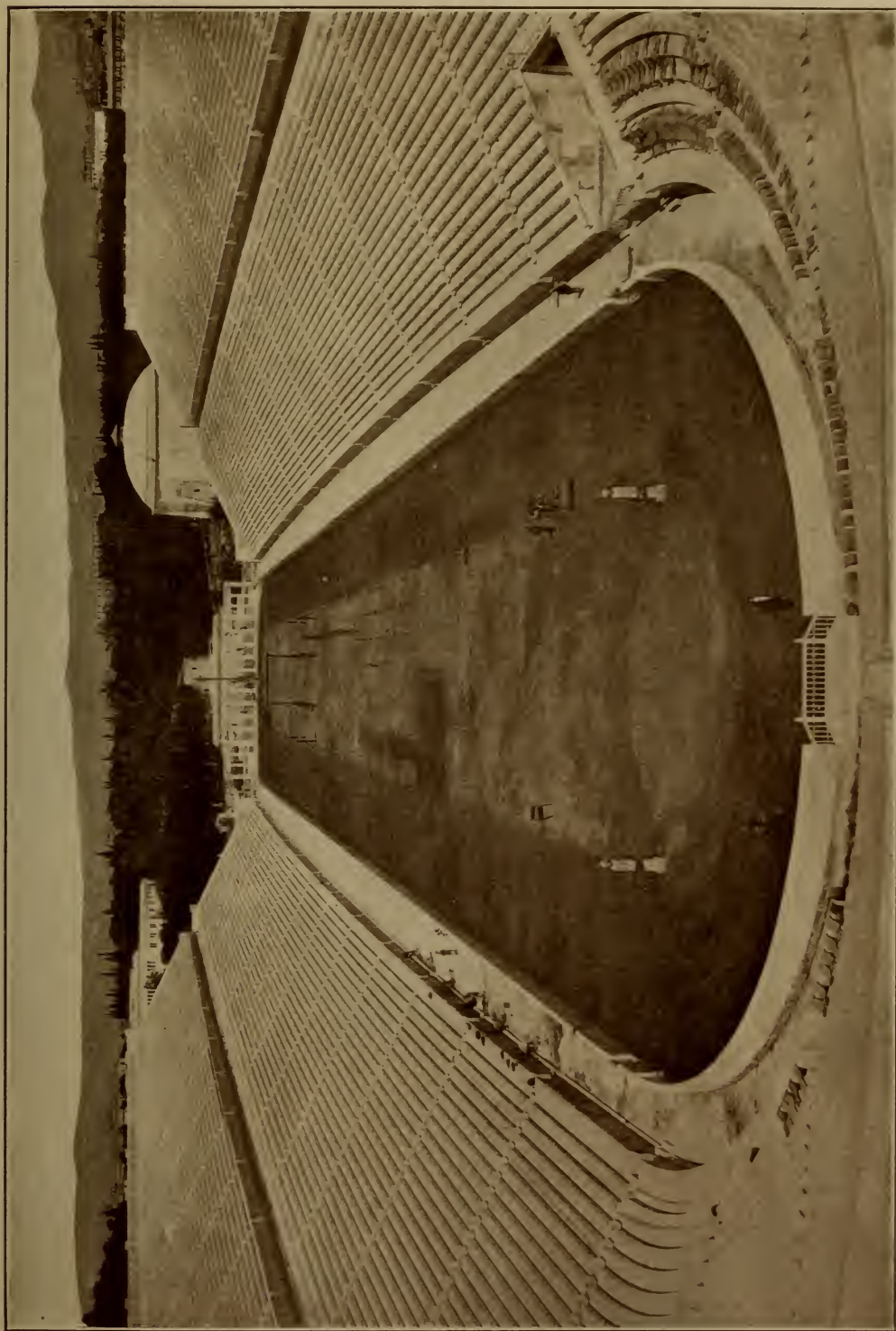
the Peace Conference, which, in replying to the Turkish delegation, declared:

Not a single instance has ever been found in Europe, Asia or Africa where the establishment of Turkish domination has not been followed by a diminution of material prosperity, and a lowering of the level of culture; and there is also no case where the release from Turkish domination has not been followed by an increase in material prosperity and a raising of the cultural level."

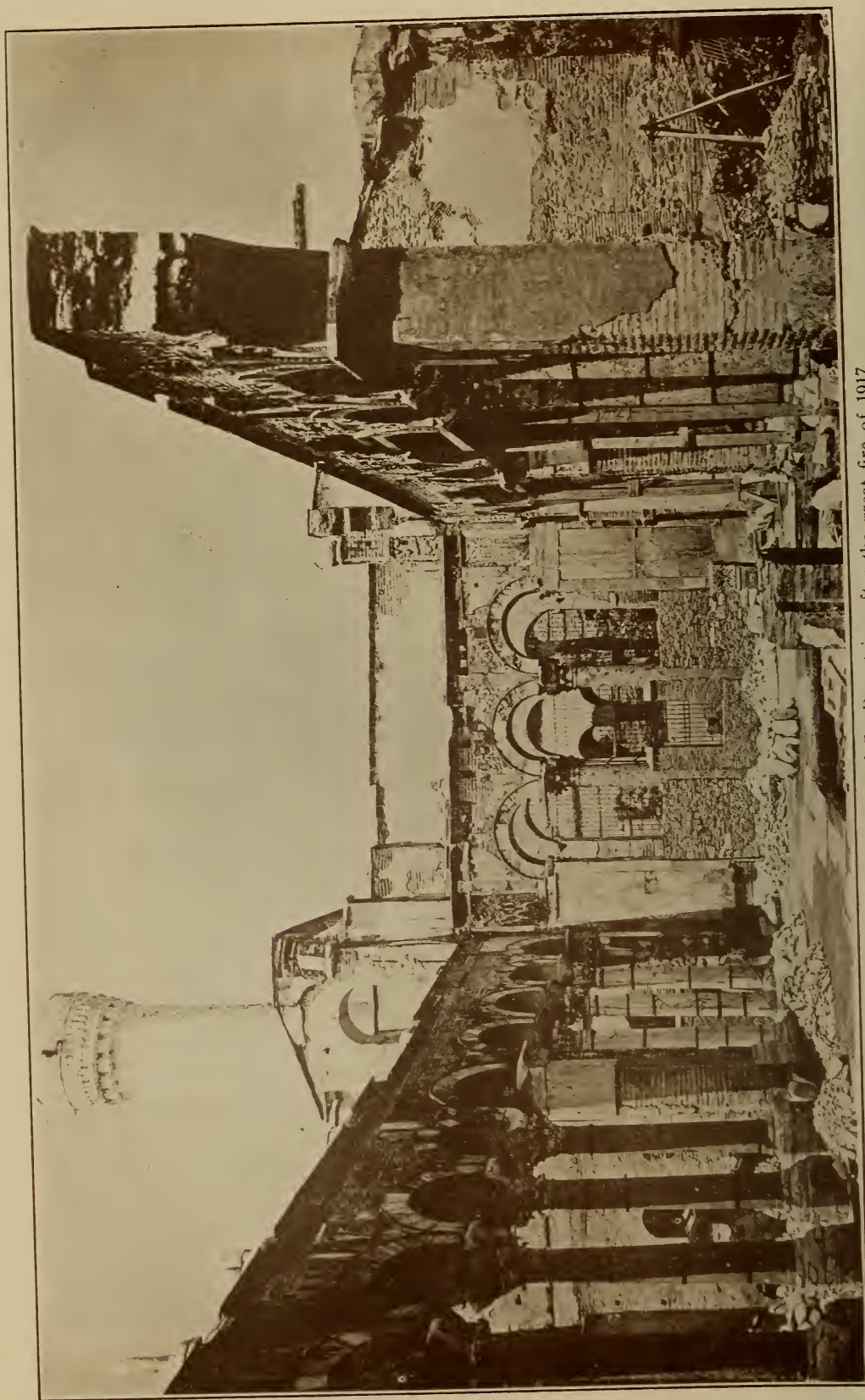
The hour has come to settle, once and forever, this oriental question, which has been a perpetual source of European conflict. It must not come about that the Great Powers, impelled by renascent rivalries in their colonizing aspirations in Asia Minor, should again place their peoples before the dreaded eventuality of recourse to arms. By giving to Greece, what is hers, by the strictest application of the principle of nationalities, we may close one of the darkest chapters of history and give to one of the most illustrious and heroic peoples of the western world a chance to pursue its way toward a goal from which it was blocked during four long centuries of slavery.



PARIS.—*The Victory Parade (July 14, 1919).*—Detachments of Greek troops passing through the Arch of Triumph.



ATHENS.—A view of the new Stadium.



SALONIKA.—The interior of St. Demetrius after the great fire of 1917.

The following are a few of the press notices which appeared in the New York papers:

The Sun and the New York Herald,
February 29, 1920.

GREECE SHOWS HER BEAUTIES IN ART PHOTOGRAPHS

Government Sends Exhibition Here Depicting the Country's Advantages.

An art exhibition of remarkable character is that sent here by the Greek Government, which opens to-day with a private view and to-morrow to the public in the Grand Central Palace. It is for the greater part a record in exceedingly clever photography of the historic Greek temples, the most famous examples of architecture that the world has yet produced, and the inadequately known scenes of natural beauty in Greece, which must have had so much to do with inspiring the heroes of antiquity, and are to-day as beautiful as ever they were.

The present exhibition, which already has been shown in Paris and had a great success there last summer during the Peace Conference, is designed to offset the opinion that Greece is exclusively a land of ruins. It has ruins, of course, as the photographs show, and these are the pride and glory of the whole world, but it has much besides. It has a picturesque and wholly delightful modern life, both pastoral and urban. It has unrivalled and greatly diversified scenery and a wealth of extraordinary show places in addition to the famous temples.

ARTISTS' WORK OF YEARS.

Practically all the views have been taken by a well known artist, Frederic Boissonnas, who has devoted many years to this work. Mr. Boissonnas has done a thing that few of the future tourists will do—he has ascended the highest peak of Mount Olympus to the seat of the gods, and on the way has recorded many wonderful glimpses of lakes, old palaces and roads, lifelike groups of old and young people busy in the orchards or herding the flocks, and in every case as idyllic as they were in the time of Theocritus.

The artist has visited the new provinces of Greece and has travelled from Salonica, the capital of Macedonia, to the northern end of Epirus. He has retraced the journeys of Ulysses in the islands of the Ægean and Ionian seas, and at last even photographs the

massive and ancient palaces of Cnossos, Gortyn and Phæstus. He photographs also many of the stalwart and picturesque Cretans, who are very proud of the fact that their island was the birthplace of the new great leader, Eleutherios Venizelos. There is also a picture of the Stymphalian Lake, the scene of some of the exploits of Hercules, but now very peaceful and placid, and about to yield up its excellent waters as a drinking supply to distant Athens as soon as the new aqueduct can be built.

Mr. Boissonnas, indeed, photographs with rare skill. He is unusually successful with water effects and atmospheric clouds. That he has temperament, also, is proved by the fact that he reaches his highest mark with the Parthenon. Of course, he simply had to. To have failed with so famous a theme as the Parthenon would have been tragic. But an untemperamental photographer might have done so. However, Mr. Boissonnas has achieved one of the finest pictures of the great edifice that have ever been brought here. The compactness and the relationship of the various buildings upon the Acropolis have never been better shown. There are also fine studies of the Eleusinian Temple of the Mysteries, of the Apollo oracle at Delphi and of the Shrine of Delos.

MONASTERIES ARE PICTURED.

A series of pictures that is sure of popular success, because somewhat startling, is that portraying the monasteries of the Meteora of Thessaly. They are perched on rocky cliffs, only about 700 or 800 feet high, but so precipitous that the monks have to ascend in a basket drawn up by ropes. All of the surroundings of the monastery are romantic in the extreme.

With the photographs are exhibited reproductions of famous statues, wall decorations, ancient swords and daggers, pottery and lace. One of the mighty swords is a replica of that supposed to have been used by Agamemnon. The handle, a round knob of gold, has a fanciful design, which at first sight seems floral in character, but which when examined closely proves to be a decorative arrangement of lions' heads.

Considerable space on one of the floors of the Grand Central Palace has been metamorphosed into a tasteful art gallery for this occasion, which will surely make a strong appeal to the pride of the native Greeks who are citizens here, and ought to appeal with especial force to all of the educated in the community. The collection, in fact, has so much educational value that it ought not to be allowed to return to Greece until after it has made a little tour in this country, preferably to all the colleges.

The Sun and the New York Herald,
March 1, 1920.

GREECE PORTRAYED IN FINE ART DISPLAY

Ancient Glories of Nation Blend With
Modern Enterprise and
Beauties.

FIRST VIEW IS A SUCCESS

Hellenic Government Opens Exhibition
in Grand Central
Palace.

The art exhibition sent to New York by the Greek Government to make better known here the beauties and enterprise of modern Greece as well as the glories of ancient Greece opened yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace with a private view attended by many prominent men and women of the city.

The several hundred guests were received by George Roussos, Greek Minister to the United States. Officials of the Government of Greece were on hand to give information to the guests. The exhibition, the greater part of which consisted of art photographs by Frederic Boissonnas, was shown in Boeotian Hall in Paris last summer while the Peace Conference was in session. There at least 50,000 people saw the display.

People who know of Greece from books only are likely to think of it as a great ancient country, now of little importance, a country of ruins. It was to counteract this impression that the Greek Government, at the instance of Premier Venizelos, caused this exhibition. During March the exposition will be open daily, including Sunday. It will last only a month.

The ancient Greece of heroic days is skillfully blended with the modern country by the cunning camera of the artist, who spent several years in the task. He has been particularly successful with the temples of the country. Those who have never seen Greece were amazed yesterday at the beauty and splendor revealed by the art photographs. There were also beautiful modern reproductions of swords, daggers, pottery, statuary and wall paintings as well as lace-work and embroidery of the present day. A vivid idea of Greece present and past may be had by inspecting the art display in the galleries.

The exposition is held under the auspices of the American-Hellenic Society of this city, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is president. This organization, which has the welfare of Greece and the maintenance of friendly relations between this country and Greece at heart, numbers among its members and officers such men as Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot, Jacob Gould Schurman, Frederic R. Coudert, Thomas W. Lamont, W. Fellowes Morgan and George M. Whicher.

NOTABLE PERSONS ARE GUESTS.

Among those invited to attend the private view were: Former Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, George

W. Wickersham and Mrs. Wickersham, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler and Miss Butler, French High Commissioner Maurice Casenave and Mlle. Casenave, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Col. and Mrs. E. M. House, Mr. and Mrs. John Agar and Miss Agar, the Consul-General of Italy and Mme. Trilony, Judge and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, the Consul-General of Great Britain and Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong, with Miss Armstrong; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. S. Franklin, Frank A. Munsey, William Allen Butler and Miss Butler, Robert Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reading Bertron, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Mrs. and Miss McAdoo, William M. Chadbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee and Miss Satterlee, Judge Abram I. Elkus and Mrs. Elkus, Dr. and Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, Frederic H. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. John Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mrs. J. King Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Williams and Miss Wyeth, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright and Mrs. Enright, William H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Holt and the Misses Holt, Louis Wiley, the Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Manning, George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stuart Wortley, Gen. Daniel Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, William Hester, Mrs. Herbert F. Gunnison and Miss Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. Carr Van Anda, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, British Consul Frederick Watson and Mrs. Watson, Judge Henry W. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, the Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Ves.

New York Times, March 3, 1920.

GRECIAN ART IS PICTURED.

The American-Hellenic Society, founded during the war to promote a more intimate relationship between the two countries, is not content with merely opening an office and appointing a number of men to serve on the General Council. The exhibition at the Grand Central Palace is an eloquent witness to the intelligent activity of the young society, whose various publications had already contributed much to the information available for American students of Greek affairs.

The exhibition is admirably well balanced. The glories of ancient Greece have not blinded the society to the fact that it exists primarily to interest the public in Greece as it is today. The photographs are in themselves sufficient to kindle interest in the heart of Americans.

The Stymphalian Lake, famous as the home of the man-eating birds destroyed by Hercules, and now to be used as the water supply for Athens, is one of the most interesting pictures in the exhibition. Side by side with Acheron, the stream of sighs and the spring of Peirene, which gushed forth at the stroke of Pegasus's hoof, the society has assembled a collection of modern Greek textiles.



Greek peasant embroidery and rug. From collection shown at the exhibition.

It is inevitable that the casual observer should always try to trace some subtle relationship between the art of ancient and modern Greece. While in this particular case such an effort requires a considerable stretch of the imagination, the very presence of modern pottery and textiles is valuable in so far that it proves that Greece is not living entirely in the past. Of her political vitality Mr. Venizelos gave the members of the Peace Conference abundant evidence; those who still question the existence of her commercial and artistic aspirations should visit this exhibition at the Grand Central Palace.

New York Times, March 7, 1920.

GREEK ART EXHIBIT NOW ON VIEW HERE

Government's Photographs of Classic
Wonders to be Seen at Grand
Central Palace.

MONASTERIES OF M T. A T H O S

Ten Thousand Ascetics Perched High
on a Rock Overlooking the
Aegean Sea.

It took the world war to make people realize how small the world is and how interdependent the different countries in it are. Since the war there has been a general attempt among countries to get better acquainted on peace lines, and by means of exhibits and pictures and visiting lecturers they are showing one to the other what really very good countries they are and how well worth knowing and how worthy of being accepted as friends. It is a good way to prevent other world wars and in the meantime it is interesting.

One of the smaller countries which is presenting its propaganda in this way at this time and chiefly in the way of pictures, actual photographs of the country, is Greece. Last year Greece took these pictures to Paris to introduce herself to the French people, and that was on the road to America, so she is showing her exhibit for the first time in New York City, in the Grand Central Palace. It was opened there on March 1.

Greece's wonderful ancient history may have had the effect of lessening the interest of people of to-day who think of it only as a country of the past, much as they would regard the classical department of an art museum. Her wonderful ruins are shown, but there are also many views of the beautiful scenery, a combination of sea and rocks and vegetation which make it a delightful place to visit even for those who do not look beneath the surface to the foundation laid by the past ages.

Among the many interesting things which this pictured history of Greece places before the American people, perhaps the most picturesque are the monasteries. Actually it is said that there is a smaller proportion of priests to the number of people in Greece than in many other countries, but their monasteries date many hundreds of years

back and have been carrying on their worship, not only with the magnificent ritual of the Greek Church, but different ones with their peculiar forms of expression.

There is, for instance, the Holy Mountain of Greece, Mount Athos, which is a prominence of monasteries. There are twenty of them on this great pillar of rock rising 6,300 odd feet out of the sea, and they date back to the eighth century when the first one was founded by St. Athanasius. It is a wonderful mountain; from the top looking out over the Aegean Sea is the most beautiful view in the world, says Professor Aristides Phoutrides, who is Professor of Greek Literature in the University of Athens, and was previously Professor of Latin and Greek in Harvard University and who spent a month on Mount Athos.

Not only are no women admitted to the monasteries on the holy mountain, but none may step foot upon it, and in their asceticism the monks have also banned all female creatures; no cows, no hens may find a place here, and on estates at a distance are raised the livestock necessary for food products and special monks are detailed to look after them. Ten thousand men live on Mount Athos, 6,000 monks and their servants and attendants. There are twenty monasteries in all, one Russian, one Serbian, one Bulgarian and seventeen Greek. The mountain monasteries form a little democracy and have a central government, each monastery being represented by two delegates. The whole is under the dominion—spiritual only—of the Archbishop of Saloniki.

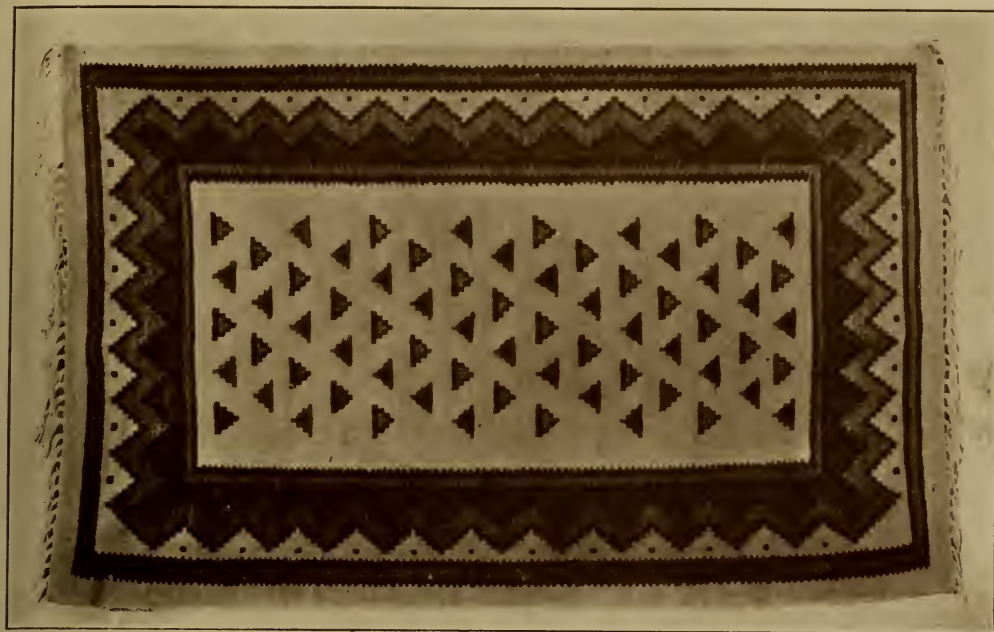
These monasteries have been under the patronage of Czars, Kings and Emperors in long times past, and they have great treasures in gifts that have been made to them of rich vestments and church vessels, and have as well great riches in manuscripts of famous Greek literature.

Everything about the lives of the Mount Athos monks is of the simplest. They are a strong, sturdy race of men, large in frame, ruddy in complexion and clear of eye, outdoor workers, the entire mountain terraced by them and planted with chestnut groves and vineyards, with laurel and myrtle, blossoming thick with roses, the brilliance of the flowers contrasting with the soft gray-green of the olive groves. The "Garden of the Virgin" they call the mountain. The Virgin is its patron saint, and to her are paid the highest honors.

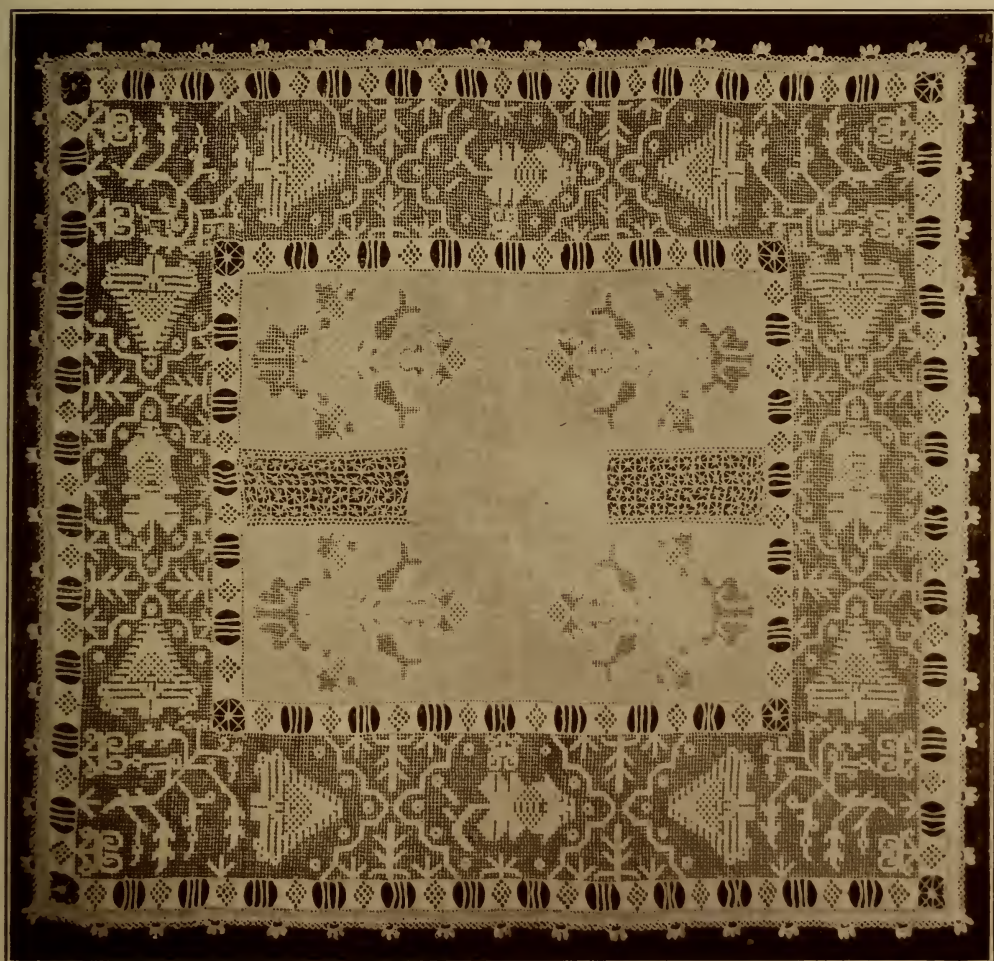
There are two classes of monks, the Coenobia, who live in a community life, who work and pray and eat together, the others are the Idiorrhythma, each monk having his allowance, and living, eating, working and praying alone. Aside from the monasteries, the mountain is filled with caves and grottos where the hermit monks live, the very summit of the mountain having a single cave, solitary on its heights, where mass is celebrated.

The Meteora are the monasteries of another ascetic group of monks, the buildings perched on pillars of rock, 700 and 800 feet high, to which all the residents or visitors must be drawn up in large bags made of strong cord, worked by windlasses, ladders, which only the monks may use, serving in case of emergency.

The Meteora were founded in the 13th century and there were at one time twenty-one of these monastery-crowned rock pillars,



Rug made by Greek peasant.



Embroidery made by Greek women.
From collection shown at exhibition.

but only five are now inhabited. The Greek Government photographs, made by the Swiss artist, Frederic Boissonnas, show these big net bags, carrying a passenger, in the air on the way to the Monastery on its rock pillar, while others show the station at the top where the landing is made.

Another famous and picturesque elevated monastery is that of the great cave in the Peloponnesus on the side of a mountain over three thousand feet high. In the great cave, 100 feet square, is the holy of holies of the monastery chapel visited by many pilgrims. This is the monastery founded by a shepherdess, Euphrosyne, with the aid of Simeon and Theodore of Saloniki. The monks of Greece are strong nationalists and it was the monks of the Monastery of the Great Cave who repulsed the Egyptians in the great revolution of 1827.

MODERN GREEK EMBROIDERIES.

In the Greek Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace the continuity of art feeling in Greece from the time of Minoan wall painting to the present century is represented chiefly by the weavings and embroideries. One of the members of the American-Hellenic Society, coming down from the mountains west of Sparta in the Summer of 1914, met a shepherd with his flock of the type immortalized by Theocritus and learned from him the news of the outbreak of war, news that had reached him by courier after the fashion of centuries past. That is the way tradition lives, and the patterns on bags and pillows and blouses have reached the peasants who embroider them from the oldest times. A society to encourage Greek peasant embroideries of Attica and Boeotia was formed during the war in order to provide occupation for the women while labor on the fields was suspended. Mrs. Lucia Antony Zygomala, thoroughly acquainted with the beautiful work of the past, organized the society and provided the country women of the various regions with work based on the ancient designs. Schools presently were erected to carry on this handicraft among the younger people, and in order to preserve in every village the ancient genuine type of design a principal is appointed from the same village out of those who are most skillful in the work. Carpet weaving also is taught according to the Asia Minor system, which is now introduced for the first time into the Greek villages. The embroideries are sold at the central office of the society in Athens, No. 7 Parliament Street.

New York Tribune, February 29, 1920.

MODERN AND ANCIENT GREECE DEPICTED IN EXHIBITION HERE

Ambassador Roussos to Entertain
Diplomatic Corps and American-Hel-
lenic Society at Opening To-day.

Modern Greece, with its olive orchards and fishing fleets, as well as ancient Greece, with its ruins and remnants of prehistoric sculpture, mingle in the exhibition, under the auspices of the Greek government, which opens in the Grand Central Palace today.

The exhibition comes to America at the suggestion of Premier Venizelos, to counteract the impression declared to be prevalent in this country that Greece is an affair of the first year of high school, concerned with ruins and ancient myths.

Shepherds guiding their flocks up the steep slopes of Taygetus, horses watering in the river beneath Mount Olympus and farmers reaping in the Nemean fields studded with ruined columns, tell the story of the modern Greek. There is a photograph of the Stymphalian Lake, which in ancient legend was filled with man-eating birds. Today the lake is part of the water supply system of the city of Athens, 150 miles away.

A glimpse of Mount Taygetus brought a tale, not of Hercules, but of the last war, from the young Greek-American, who explained the pictures to visitors yesterday.

"I had been climbing this mountain in July, 1914, and as I came down I met a shepherd with a flock of goats," he said. "He hailed me and shouted that war had broken out in Europe."

New York American, February 29, 1920.

LIVING GREECE THEME OF EXHIBIT

Nation's Life and Art for 4,000 Years
Is Revealed in Display Sent to Amer-
ica by Premier Venizelos—Shows in
Galleries.

By PEYTON BOSWELL.

In order to correct the impression in the minds of most Americans that Greece, in the language of Byron, is "living Greece no more," Premier Venizelos has sent to this country an exhibition of magnificent art photographs of the country, together with a collection of art objects, which are now on exhibition in three large galleries that have been constructed on the tenth floor of the Grand Central Palace. The photographs are the work of the eminent artist, Frederic Boissonnas. They were on exhibition in the Boeotian Hall in Paris last summer during the Peace Conference.

These photographs prove that Greece is not only living in her beauty, but that she is eternal. It is the same idyllic region that nurtured a race of heroes and brought forth the most beautiful art the world has ever known. Of course, there are ruins, but nevertheless one is struck by the continuity that the exhibition displays of the Greek tradition, from 2,500 B. C., down to the present day. And the very fact that the exhibition is here is proof that Greece is awake to her ancient heritage.

* * *

The visitor at this remarkable display wanders through Attica and the Peloponnesus, looking at Arcadian scenes and meeting with Spartan shepherds. He explores Phocis, climbs Mt. Parnassus and stops at Thermopylae. In Thessaly he journeys from the unique monasteries on the high precipitous rocks of Meteora to the idyllic Valley of Tempe. He ascends the highest peak of Mt. Olympus and stands by the seat of the gods, around which Jovian clouds hover. He sails from island to island in the Aegean and Ionian seas, as did Ulysses and the heroes

of old. He sees the ancient palaces of Crete, which were the seats of a great civilization when ancient Athens was a village.

The exhibition stirs the imagination. For instance, there is a picture of the Stymphalian Lake, and one thinks of man-eating birds with brazen claws and feathers, and expects Hercules to appear, mighty archer, ready to deliver the peaceful lake from this legendary pest. But there are no man-eating birds any longer, and no Hercules—merely the lake, flooded with light, an idyl of beauty.

On a table is a collection of swords, faithful copies of the originals in the National Museum of Athens, dating back nearly 4,000 years. They might have been wielded by such men as Agememnon and Menelaus.

The thanks of America are due to Premier Venizelos for bringing "living Greece" for us to see.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Feb. 29, 1920.

GREECE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

It was Mesnard who planned our trip to Greece, and I presume no one could have done it better. A man of infinite patience, as you would suppose from his art, he gave himself up to the undertaking entirely and spent hours drawing an elaborate map of Greece from memory and explaining in detail the way to see the most picturesque places in Greece without exposing my mother to any hardships. We sailed one night from Brindisi and the next morning were following the mountainous Albanian coast. Corfu we reached about 10, and we landed and drove about the town. Late in the afternoon we left Corfu for Patras, where we arrived early in the morning. No portion of our travels in Greece did we enjoy more than our stay at Nauplia, which Mesnard had recommended as a place from which we could drive to so many of the historic spots of antiquity, to Argos, to Tiryns and Mycenae, to Epidaurus. It is a wonderland. Nature is more beautiful there than any other place I know. The costumes of the peasants, especially of the shepherds in their leather sandals and sheep-skin clothing, are so picturesque. Then the singing—the Eastern melodies, in which the intervals do not correspond to our musical scales—the religious processions (we were there just before Easter), the absolute beauty of it all keeps coming back to me. It seems more real than war and all the rumors of war. Such beauty is eternal. Later we went to Athens and from there again we drove out into the country to Daphne, to Eleusis and to Salamis. Had Claude Lorrain known Greece as he knew the Roman campagna the whole course of landscape art would have been changed. We would have been composing landscapes in terms of Greece, that marvel of marvels. The Acropolis at Athens, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum are the loveliest things which our Western civilization has made. When you see a bit of egg and dart molding from the Erechtheum the heart is stirred as much as the intellect. The molding is a living organic thing, although its maker has been dead these thousands of years.

You who have seen Greece, and you, too, who have not, should go to the Grand Central

Palace to see the exhibition of photographs of Greece which are being shown there by the Greek Government. Last summer the exhibition was shown in Paris while the Peace Congress was in session. It was excellent propaganda. Venizelos is evidently no fool.

The photographs, which are all large, have been taken by Frederic Boissonnas, an artist. They are beautifully done, beautifully shown, and bring back memories of beauty as few other photographs do. Here is the Parthenon, just after a rain, the marble floor reflecting the pillars and in the background the heavy storm cloud passing away. In another view the Parthenon stands out light against a dark gray sky, brightened by a rainbow, and you almost see the prismatic colors, the values are all so true. Then there are pictures of Corinth and Acro-Corinth and the mountain ranges which make Greece so beautiful. Nor has Boissonnas ignored the picturesque quality of modern Greek life—the peasants, the weavers, weaving on old looms such as Penelope must have known. Old Greece has not entirely passed away. The modern Greek can read Herodotus. The modern Greek has frequently the Grecian nose of the Hermes of Praxiteles. It is most marked at Megara, but I noticed it throughout Attica. In Rome a later civilization and a new language have blotted out imperial Rome; in Greece we still feel close to the epoch of Phidias. Go to the Grand Central Palace, but go when you have an abundance of time and steep in the beauty of Greece.

The Evening Telegram, April 5, 1920.

HELLENIC ANTIQUES.

To the attractions of the Greek Government Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace has now been added a series of exquisitely embroidered and singularly picturesque national Hellenic women's costumes of a costly description which have just arrived from Athens. There are also a number of dainty figurines of polychrome pottery excavated from the ruins of the palace of King Minos, on the Island of Crete.

They demonstrate that the corset and crinoline of the fashion here in America, in France and in Great Britain forty years ago were in vogue in the native island of Greece's great statesman and Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, more than twenty centuries before the Christian era, at a period coeval with the earlier dynasties of the Egyptian Pharaohs and the erection of the pyramids on the borders of the Libyan desert.

So great has been the popular interest aroused by the Greek Government Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, as manifested by the attendance, that Ambassador Roussos has decided to keep it open over the Easter holidays and until Sunday, April 18, instead of having it brought to a close on the first day of this month, as originally arranged. Subsequently, in response to pressing invitations received, it will be shown at public institutions in several other big cities.

The educational value of the exhibition has been very great. Many thousands of college students and instructors, as well as school children with their teachers, have attended. Greek government officials are in attendance to respond to requests for information.

The Evening Post, April 5, 1920.

GREEK EXHIBIT SHOWS THAT THE IDYLIC LAND OF POETRY AND ART IS AWAKE TO THE DEMANDS OF MODERN LIFE.

Like a butterfly unfolding from its tight cocoon the land of Homer is coming forth once more in color and beauty to take its place in the world of men. Although Greece, under the heels of many oppressors, has fluttered her wings hard and long to break the meshes which bound her, it is only within the last ten years that she has really emerged.

In the Grand Central Palace there is on exhibition a collection of pictures, statuary and embroideries which represent both the Greece of ancient heroes and the Greece of today. This exhibition was arranged by the Greek Government and brought to this country for the purpose of convincing the rushing mind of America that the idyllic land of poetry and art, while still bathing in its ancient beauty and love of culture, is awake to the needs and inventions of the modern day.

Side by side in the exhibition lie reproductions of swords which belonged to such a one as Agamemnon in the early milleniums and the needle work of the Grecian woman of 1919 A. D. It is like falling asleep after reading fairy tales and in your dreams peopling those tales with your own neighbors, to look at many of the pictures. There is the photograph of a scene so strangely ancient that to the modern mind it could be only the fanciful representation of a legend, and yet there in the dust of the mountain pasture is the modern goatherd leading his modern goats. Up from a valley trail, hung cool with the shade from almond and cypress tree, the priest of Zemenon comes with his reverent flock. From their vantage ground on the northern coast of Peloponnesus they look away to the Corinthian Gulf and that home of the ancient muses, Mount Parnassus, towering more than eight thousand feet toward the sky. Down in the valley below them or high on the valley slopes their crops are growing, which have been cultivated and will be harvested by the latest American machinery.

Further on we find the ruins of the Temple of the Nemean Zeus, a national sanctuary, forming the background for a group of modern wheat harvesters who have visited our Western plains and gone back to their beloved Nemea to introduce and teach the more productive methods of farming. Glimpses of olive groves on the coast of Epirus, which seem fitting illustrations for some rare old Bible, carry with them their story of a new export trade which is being built up with the outside world.

With only 20 per cent. of their land capable of cultivation the Greeks have found themselves dependent upon the Far West for much of their grain, while they have been overloaded with the products of the vine and the olive, fruit trees and tobacco. These products have always been congenial to their soil but have lacked the large markets necessary to insure adequate return.

It was with the coming of Venizelos to the Premiership of Greece in 1910 that the first ominous cracks began to appear in the cocoon, but it was only after King Constantine—German in his sympathies and unwilling to represent his people by entering the World War—had dismissed his Premier that the cocoon was finally broken. With the greater part of the country at his back, the dismissed Venizelos was able to form a provisional Government, and later saw Constantine's pro-Ally son, Alexander, placed upon the throne. That was in 1915, and since then the patriotism of the Greeks has known no bounds in its endeavor to obliterate all signs of the insults and devastations to which their fair land has been subjected.

One section of the exhibition is given over to the embroidery of the country women of Greece. Back in the earliest legends of the land the women are found at this work and through all the generations which have come and gone the work has kept true to type in the different villages. In 1915 Mrs. Lucia Antony Zygomala outlined a plan which should provide occupation during the time of suspension of labor in the fields. She undertook to supply all who were interested with trial embroidery work, and those who were skilled soon found ready markets for their work through an office which was opened in Athens for that purpose.

For the younger women and girls schools were erected where they are being trained to every perfection in this ancient art of needlework. In order that the original and genuine type of design shall be preserved in each village, the principals of the schools are chosen locally and whatever design comes from a village today is sure to be the same as those which came from it in the days of the past. When the work is perfect in design, execution and purpose, it too is disposed of in the Athens office.

To the eye of the Western observer the dresses of the peasant women of Greece are "fit for a king," and they would be worn gladly by any woman of fashion this side of the Atlantic, did she aspire to such grandeur. The Grecian designs are almost invariably space covering or "all overs," as the American student might say. The silk or cotton material on which they are embroidered are things to be discovered only by a glimpse at the back of the work, for stitch presses on stitch so closely that the original goods are fairly overspun with a new weave. The colors are brilliant, red figuring in nearly all of the pieces, while gold thread is universally used for the crowning effect, being added on top of whatever has gone before. Again, in the white embroideries the linen is sometimes completely hidden or drawn out, the pattern seeming to have come into existence through a creative darning rather than through an application to an under material.

As the exhibition unfolds before the eye it becomes more and more evident that the Greek people of today are doing credit to their far-famed forefathers in the assimilation of the old with the new. Nothing that was once thought lovely is to be allowed to perish, and nothing that makes for greater development or fuller living is to be neglected. The old cultural power of the past is still strong in this newly emerged race of the ancients.



SMYRNA.—The Aqueduct.



A VIEW NEAR ARTA.—A city in Epirus by the River Arachthus. According to a legend, to build the bridge, the wife of the builder had to be sacrificed.



MEGASPELAEON.—Monastery of the Great Cave, in Peloponnesus, founded in the fourth century.

CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

By FRÉDÉRIC BOISSONNAS

IN ordering photographs please give the serial number, (at the right) the size, and the kind of finish desired; add to the price thirty cents for wrapping and mailing from one to five photographs. The price-list appears on the last page.

Attica

The greater part of these photographs were taken in the years 1903-1910 in order to illustrate a work by D. Baud-Bovy *Over Mountain and Dale in Greece (En Grèce par Monts et par Vaux)* with a preface by Th. Homolle and archaeological notes by G. Nicole, (a large folio volume de luxe crowned by the French Academy and limited to 230 numbered copies. An Anglo-American edition, likewise limited in number, is in process of preparation. Subscriptions will be received by the Director of the exposition).*

- 1 Athens.—View taken from the foot of Mt. Hymettus (1028B).
- 2 Athens.—The Acropolis and the Theseum (1917).
- 3 Athens.—The Acropolis from the west (3).
- 4 Athens.—The Acropolis from the southwest (5).
- 5 Athens.—The Acropolis from the west (1969).
- 6 Athens.—The Acropolis at sunset, seen from Lycabettus (1).
- 7 Athens.—The Temple of Athena (76).
- 8 Athens.—The Temple of Athena from the north (1369).
- 9 Athens.—The Propylæa, Salamis at sunset (81).
- 10 Athens.—The Propylæa and the Beulé gate (6).
- 11 Athens.—The Propylæa from the east (78).
- 12 Athens.—The Propylæa from the east, at sunset (77).
- 13 Athens.—The Propylæa, the western portico (2003).
- 14 Athens.—The Parthenon and the Wall of Cimon (2).
- 15 Athens.—The Parthenon, west front (9).
- 16 Athens.—The Parthenon, west and north (10).
- 17 Athens.—The Parthenon, north and west (11).
- 18 Athens.—The Parthenon, north side and west corner (14).
- 19 Athens.—The Parthenon, north side and east front (15).
- 20 Athens.—The Parthenon, northeast corner (390).
- 21 Athens.—The Parthenon, east front (18).

- 22 Athens.—The Parthenon, east front and the temple of Rome (1368).
- 23 Athens.—The Parthenon and the Sacred Way (2000).
- 24 Athens.—The Parthenon, north and east (21).
- 25 Athens.—The Parthenon, northeast corner (22).
- 26 Athens.—The Parthenon, interior of east front (23).
- 27 Athens.—The Parthenon, interior of northeast corner.
- 28 Athens.—The Parthenon, interior of southeast corner with rainbow (25).
- 29 Athens.—The Parthenon, interior, after the hurricane (26).
- 30 Athens.—The Parthenon, interior of northeast corner (27).
- 31 Athens.—The Parthenon, view from interior toward Phalerum (2002).
- 32 Athens.—The Parthenon (30).
- 33 Athens.—The Parthenon, west portico.
- 34 Athens.—The Parthenon, west front.
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- 38 Athens.—The Parthenon, frieze of west side, slab VIII (59).
- 39 Athens.—The Parthenon, frieze of west side, slab IX (60).
- 40 Athens.—Erechtheum, west front (1995).
- 41 Athens.—Erechtheum, east portico (1367).
- 42 Athens.—Erechtheum, north portico (72).
- 43 Athens.—Erechtheum, north portico (1996).
- 44 Athens.—Erechtheum, capital from north portico (74).
- 45 Athens.—Erechtheum, the Caryatidae (75).
- 46 Athens.—Theatre of Dionysus (84).
- 47 Athens.—Theatre of Dionysus, Proscenium (85).
- 48 Athens.—Acropolis, choragic columns, the wall of the Acropolis at left (1370).
- 49 Athens.—The Olympieum (88).
- 50 Athens.—The Olympieum (89).
- 51 Athens.—Tribune of the Pnyx (80).
- 52 Athens.—Path to the Pnyx (79).
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- 55 Athens.—Kaesariani (1027B).
- 56 Peiræus (1372H).
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- 58 Eleusis.—The pass at sunset (1026).
- 59 Eleusis.—The Large Propylæa (171).
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- 64 Rhamnus.—Temples of Nemesis and Themis (1978).
- 65 Rhamnus.—Temple of Nemesis (1979).
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- 69 Eubœa.—Sunrise on Mount Dirphis (184).

* The photographs taken by Mr. Boissonnas to illustrate the monograph of Maxime Collignon on the Parthenon published by Charles Eggiman, Paris, do not form part of this exhibition.

Peloponnesus

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- 181 Delphi.—The Gorge (159).
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- 187 Delphi.—The Tholos of Marmaria (167).
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- 202 Thessaly.—Tempe, the Pool of the Gods (348).
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- 205 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora (215).
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- 211 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora (222).
- 212 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora (223).
- 213 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagios Barlaam (225).
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- 216 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagios Stephanus (228).
- 217 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagia Trias, the Rope Basket (229).
- 218 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagia Trias (230).
- 219 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagia Trias, the Windlass (231).
- 220 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagia Trias, the Windlass (232).
- 221 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Hagia Mone (1739).
- 222 Thessaly.—The Monasteries of Meteora, Sunset (1741).

Mount Olympus

It was Reclus, who, if I am not mistaken, declared that Mount Olympus was less known than Mount Ruwenzori, because of the insecurity resulting from the Turkish regime. In 1913, thanks to the order reestablished in these regions by the victorious Greek army, Messrs. Boissonnas and Baud-Bovy were able to make the first ascension of the highest summit, as yet unscaled, of this Moun-

tain of the Gods. The study of the heights and lower reaches of Mt. Olympus will be completed in the near future and published in a monograph which will appear in 1920.

- 223 Mt. Olympus.—Seen from Larissa (356).
- 224 Mt. Olympus.—Seen from the Shore (1811).
- 225 Mt. Olympus.—The Monastery of St. Dionysius (1838).
- 226 Mt. Olympus.—The Summits, facing east (1848).
- 227 Mt. Olympus.—Saint Elias and the Meadow of the Gods (1852).
- 228 Mt. Olympus.—Zeus the Cloud Gatherer (1853).
- 229 Mt. Olympus.—The Throne of Hera (1855).
- 230 Mt. Olympus.—The Black Peak (1856).
- 231 Mt. Olympus.—The Chamois Hunter (1866).
- 232 Mt. Olympus.—In the Gorge of Olympus (1888).
- 233 Mt. Olympus.—The Pass of the Klephts (1891).
- 234 Mt. Olympus.—The Precipices of the Central Peak, East Side (1904).
- 235 Mt. Olympus.—The Central Peak, West Side (1905).
- 236 Mt. Olympus.—The Spinners (1824).
- 237 Mt. Olympus.—A Shepherd on the Shore (1808).
- 238 Mt. Olympus.—The Hunters (1861).

Macedonia—Salonika

All these photographs, as well as some not yet published, form an album, devoted to Salonika, consisting of 40 plates in heliogravure with an introduction by Daniel Baud-Bovy. This, and a similar work on Epirus, form parts of a series published under the title, *L'Image de la Grèce*. In consequence of the great fire of 1917 which destroyed a large part of the city and in particular the incomparable Basilica of St. Demetrius, this work, which is about to be published, gains great documentary value.

- 239 Salonika.—Seen from the Harbor (1756).
- 240 Salonika.—The Citadel (1774C).
- 241 Salonika.—The Arch of Triumph, in perspective (1778A).
- 242 Salonika.—Detail of the Arch of Triumph (1778B).
- 243 Salonika.—Church of St. Sophia (1781).
- 244 Salonika.—Church of St. Sophia, Mosaic of the Cupola (1783A).
- 245 Salonika.—Church of St. Sophia, Mosaic of the Narthex (1783B).
- 246 Salonika.—Church of St. George (1785).
- 247 Salonika.—Church of St. George, interior (1787).
- 248 Salonika.—Church of St. George, Mosaic (1789D).
- 249 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797A).
- 250 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797C).

- 251 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797D).
- 252 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797E).
- 253 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797F).
- 254 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797G).
- 255 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius (1797H).
- 256 Salonika.—Church of St. Demetrius, Mosaic (1798).
- 257 Melnik (1962).
- 258 Melnik (1963).

Epirus, Cradle of the Greeks

(An album of 100 heliogravures with an introduction by Daniel Baud-Bovy).

In 1913 Messrs. Boissonnas and Baud-Bovy travelled all over Epirus, and in particular Northern Epirus from Delvino to Konitsa by way of Argyrocastro and Delvinaki in order to show by photographs the beauties of this region, little known, and to demonstrate the Greek character of its population.

"One must have travelled through Epirus," says Baud-Bovy in his introduction, "and have been entertained, at the close of a day's journey, by the chief men of the towns and villages in order to understand the greatness of the civilizing work of which Mr. Venizelos is the apostle." "Our property," so the peasants told us, "our children, our very life was in danger; now we are in heaven."

"Thus, from Delvino to Metzovo, from Preveza to Konitsa, we had always the impression that we were beholding a people rescued from an inferno and restored to hope, joy, and a feeling of national unity."

- 259 Arta.—Church of the Virgin of Consolation (1517A).
- 260 Arta.—Church of the Virgin of Consolation, interior (1561A).
- 261 Arta.—Bridge over the Arachthus (1559).
- 262 Preveza.—The Fortifications (1499).
- 263 Preveza.—Olive Grove on the Shore (1500).
- 264 The Louros and the Buffaloes (1511D).
- 265 Nicopolis.—The Palace of Augustus (1495).
- 266 Nicopolis.—The Palace of Augustus (1496).
- 267 Zalongo.—Ruins of Cassope (1493).
- 268 Zalongo.—The Souliote Women's Rock (1492).
- 269 Parga (1466).
- 270 Parga.—Olive Grove on the Shore (1464).
- 271 Parga.—The Harbor (1467).
- 272 The Acheron (1481).
- 273 Passaron (1606).
- 274 Pandosia (1473).
- 275 Castri.—Church ruined by the Turks (1474).
- 276 Gorge of the Cocytus (1477).
- 277 The Calamas and the Gorge of Philiatæ (1447).

- 278 Philiatæ (1437).
- 279 Paramythia.—Caravan of Epirote Nomads (1460).
- 280 Paramythia (1458).
- 281 Paramythia.—House of George Ringas (1456).
- 282 Mossotitsa.—The Pass on the Road to Jannina (1523).
- 283 Bizani.—Near Jannina (1524).
- 284 Jannina and the Lake (1528).
- 285 Jannina.—The Castle on the Lake (1531B).
- 286 Jannina.—Monastery on the Island where Ali Pasha was killed (1533).
- 287 Jannina.—Monastery of St. John (1534).
- 288 Jannina.—The Castle on the Lake (1543).
- 289 Jannina.—The Lake by Moonlight (1683).
- 290 Jannina.—St. Nicholas Charalambos (1703).
- 291 Dodona.—The Sanctuary and Mt. Tomaros (1568).
- 292 Dodona.—The Oak Forest (1569).
- 293 Dodona.—Chapel in the Forest (1570).
- 294 Zagori.—Cavaleri and Pindus (1579).
- 295 Zagori.—The Viossa River (1581).
- 296 Zagori.—Gorge of the Vicos (1589A).
- 297 Zagori.—Gorge of the Vicos (1590).
- 298 Zagori.—Gorge of the Vicos (1591).
- 299 Zagori.—The Mountain at Sunset (1594).
- 300 Konitsa.—The Gorge (1681 bis).
- 301 Delvinaki.—The Cloister (1603).
- 302 Delvinaki.—A Greek Dance (1601G).
- 303 Delvinaki.—A Greek Dance (1601E).
- 304 Delvino (1634).
- 305 Delvino (1636).
- 306 Delvino.—Ruins of Phoenixe (1639).
- 307 Argyrocastro (1646).
- 308 Mt. Pindus.—Rapids of the Arachthus (1712).
- 309 Mt. Pindus.—The Arachthus (1710).
- 310 Mt. Pindus.—Metsovo and the Summits of Pindus (1716).
- 311 Mt. Pindus.—The Khan of Said Pasha (1729).
- 312 Mt. Pindus.—The Bivouac (1734).

The Cyclades

Messrs. Boissonnas and Baud-Bovy visited the Cyclades and Crete in 1910 in order to obtain photographs to illustrate the work entitled *From the Cyclades to Crete at the Will of the Wind (Des Cyclades en Crète au gré du vent)*, with a preface by Gustave Fougères, Director of the French School in Athens and with archaeological notes by G. Nicole.

This book, like *En Grèce par Monts et par Vaux*, will form a large folio volume of 250 pages, with 40 heliogravure plates. There will be issued 160 numbered copies on hand-made paper made by the Arches paper mills. This edition has been almost entirely subscribed for, but a few copies will be on sale in March at 1,000 francs each.

- 313 Syra.—The Harbor (1030H).
- 314 Tenos.—Kardiani, interior (1042).
- 315 Tenos (1046).
- 316 Tenos.—Court of the Cathedral (1052D).
- 317 Mykonos.—Fishermen (1056C).
- 318 Mykonos.—The Harbor (1056D).
- 319 Mykonos.—The Mills (1057B).

320 Mykonos.—General View (1058A).
 321 Mykonos.—The Wells (1061).
 322 Delos.—Foundation of the Temple of Apollo (1064A).
 323 Delos.—Artemisium and the Sacred Harbor (1065).
 324 Delos.—Peristyle of a House near the Theatre (1067).
 325 Delos.—Cave-like Temple on Mt. Cynthus (1068).
 326 Delos.—Sunrise on Mt. Cynthus (1069).
 327 Delos.—Foundation of Temple of Apollo (1072).
 328 Delos.—Foundation of Temple of Apollo (1073).
 329 Delos.—The Sacred Lake (1074).
 330 Delos.—The Lions of the Sacred Lake (1074).
 331 Delos.—The School of the Poseidoniastae (1077).
 332 Delos.—An Altar (1079).
 333 Delos.—The House of Dionysus (1080B).
 334 Delos.—Portico adjoining the Sacred Lake (1086).
 335 Delos.—The Excavations (1088).
 336 Delos.—General View of the Terrace of the Temple of the Foreign Gods (1089).
 337 Delos.—The Harbor at Twilight (1090B).
 338 Naxos.—(1097B).
 339 Naxos (1097F).
 340 Naxos.—Calamitsa (1102).
 341 Naxos.—Chalki (1104).
 342 Naxos.—Chalki (1106).
 343 Naxos.—The Summit of the Mountain of Zeus (1108).
 344 Naxos.—Seen from the Sea (1110).
 345 Paros.—The Quarries (1113).
 346 Paros.—The Church with the Hundred Doors (1115).
 347 Paros.—The Frankish Tower of the Castle of Parœkia (1117A).
 348 Paros.—The Frankish Tower of the Castle of Parœkia (1117B).
 349 Paros.—Our Little Boat (1118A).
 350 Antiparos.—The Channel (1119C).
 351 Antiparos.—The Grotto of the Marquis de Nointel (1220).
 352 Amorgos.—The Acropolis (1133).
 353 Amorgos.—The Street of the Wells (1134).
 354 Amorgos.—Monastery of the Panagia (1135).
 355 Amorgos.—A Farm (1140).
 356 Amorgos.—The Shore near Castri (1145).
 357 Amorgos.—Katapolis (1149).
 358 Nios (Ios).—An Old-style Costume (1155A).
 359 Nios (Ios).—An Old-style Costume (1155E).
 360 Nios (Ios).—At the Tomb of Homer (1158).
 361 Sikinos.—Temple of Apollo, entrance (1162).
 362 Sikinos.—Temple of Apollo (1163).
 363 Seriphus.—At Sunrise (1221).
 364 Santorin.—The Harbor (1185).
 365 Santorin.—Apanomeria (1166).
 366 Santorin.—The Island seen from St. Elias (1167).
 367 Santorin.—The Sea seen from St. Elias (1168).
 368 Santorin.—The Monastery of St. Elias (1169).
 369 Santorin.—The Monastery of St. Elias (1170).
 370 Santorin-Thera.—Cave of Hermes (1172).
 371 Santorin-Thera (1173).

372 Santorin-Thera (1175).
 373 Santorin-Thera (1176).
 374 Santorin-Thera (1177).
 375 Santorin-Thera (1178).
 376 Santorin-Thera (1179).
 377 Santorin.—The Harbor (1182).
 378 Santorin.—Kaumene (1183A).
 379 Santorin.—Kaumene (1183B).
 380 Santorin.—Kaumene (1183C).
 381 Santorin.—Our Boat (1184).
 382 Santorin.—Phera (1189B).
 383 Santorin.—Phera (1191A).
 384 Santorin.—Phera (1191B).
 385 Santorin.—Phera (1192).
 386 Melos (1199).
 387 Melos.—Sunset on the Island (1198).
 388 Melos.—Little Prehistoric Harbor at Philakopi (1201A).
 389 Melos.—Little Prehistoric Harbor at Philakopi (1201D).
 390 Melos.—The Region where the Venus was found (1205).
 391 Melos.—The Theatre (1206B).

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392 Crete.—Canea, the Harbor (1224).
 393 Crete.—Canea, the Venetian Piers (1227).
 394 Crete.—Acroteri, Tilling the Felds (1235).
 395 Crete.—Lakki, Pallikaria (1242).
 396 Crete.—Lakki, interior of the Mandakas House (1244).
 397 Crete.—Lakki, Young Pallikaria (1257).
 398 Crete.—Valley of the Vryson (1261).
 399 Crete.—Asquipho (1263).
 400 Crete.—The Plain of Alikianu (1260).
 401 Crete.—Gorge of Asquipho (1265).
 402 Crete.—Sphakia (1266).
 403 Crete.—Sphakia (1268).
 404 Crete.—Plakkia (1273).
 405 Crete.—Plakkia (1274).
 406 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Orange Tree (1276).
 407 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Vine Trellis (1277).
 408 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Gardens (1279).
 409 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Terrace (1280).
 410 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, View of the Southern Sea (1281).
 411 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Church (1282).
 412 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Abbot (1283).
 413 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the Olive Harvest (1284).
 414 Crete.—Monastery of Preveli, the River (1289).
 415 Crete.—The Southern Coast (1291).
 416 Crete.—Vasos and Mount Ida (1292).
 417 Crete.—Hagia Triada, Mount Ida (1297).
 418 Crete.—Hagia Triada, General View of the Ruins of the Palace (1298).
 419 Crete.—Phaestos, General View of the Ruins of the Palace (1309).
 420 Crete.—Phaestos, the Storerooms (1310).
 421 Crete.—Phaestos, Exit from the Store-rooms to the Court (1312).
 422 Crete.—Phaestos, Exit from the Store-rooms to the Court (1313).
 423 Crete.—Phaestos, an Exhedra (1314).
 424 Crete.—Phaestos, the Belvedere Portico (1316).
 425 Crete.—Phaestos, the Gyneconitis (1317).
 426 Crete.—Phaestos, the Double Stairway (1318).

- 427 Crete.—Phaestos, a Jar (1319).
 428 Crete.—Phaestos, the Plain of Messara (1320).
 429 Crete.—Gortyn, Temple of the Pythian Apollo (1323).
 430 Crete.—Gortyn, Temple of the Pythian Apollo (1324).
 431 Crete.—Gortyn, the Law (1326).
 432 Crete.—Gortyn, the Law (1327).
 433 Crete.—Gortyn, the Basilica (1328).
 434 Crete.—Gortyn, a Statue (1329A).
 435 Crete.—Gortyn, a Statue (1329B).
 436 Crete.—Knossos (1337).
 437 Crete.—Knossos, the Stairway (1338).
 438 Crete.—Knossos, the Megaron of the Queen (1339).
 439 Crete.—Knossos, the Hall of the Double Axe (1340).
 440 Crete.—Knossos, the Storerooms (1345A).
 441 Crete.—Knossos, the Storerooms (1345B).
 442 Crete.—Knossos, the Corridor of the Storerooms (1344).
 443 Crete.—Knossos, the Throne Room (1342).
 444 Crete.—The Accursed Cape (1350).
 445 Crete.—The Sylene (1355).
 446 Crete.—Lato (1356).
 447 Crete.—Lato (1357A).
 448 Crete.—Lato (1357B).
 449 Candia.—The Harbor (1361D).
 454 Corfu.—The Monastery of Palæokastritsa (802 Od).
 455 Corfu.—The Monastery of Palæokastritsa (140).
 456 Corfu.—Mount San Angelo (790 Od).
 457 Corfu.—Palæokastritsa, the Harbor of the Monastery (788 Od).
 458 Corfu.—Ermones, Nausikaa's Shore (822 Od).
 459 Corfu.—The Old Olive Tree (138).
 460 Corfu.—The Shepherdess (137).
 461 Corfu.—The Shepherdess (139).
 462 Corfu.—The Citadel (826 Od).
 463 Corfu.—The View from the Canone (143).
 464 Corfu.—The Well of Gastouri (147).
 465 Corfu.—At Gastouri (149).
 466 Corfu.—Ipsos (154).
 467 Corfu.—At Gastouri (151).
 468 Corfu.—Spartila (184).
 469 Corfu.—Spartila (155).
 470 Leucas.—Port Vliko (866 Od).
 471 Leucas.—The Olive Trees of Port Vliko (848 Od).
 472 Leucas.—View from the Summit of Maiomenos (863 Od).
 473 Leucas.—View from the Summit of Maiomenos (864 Od).
 474 Leucas.—Maduri (308 Od).
 475 Leucas and Meganisi (875 Od).
 476 Meganisi.—The Harbor (855 Od).
 478 Meganisi.—Porto Viscardo (891 Od).
 477 Cephalonia.—The Castle of Robert Guiscard (894 Od).
 479 Cephalonia.—Samos (133).
 480 Cephalonia.—The Sea Mill (132).
 481 Ithaca.—Polis, the Acropolis of Odysseus (191).
 482 Ithaca.—Mount Aetos (188).
 483 Ithaca.—Port Polis (189).
 484 Ithaca.—Port Phrikais (192).
 485 Ithaca.—Dexia, the Grotto of the Nymphs (929 Od).
 486 Ithaca.—Under the Crow's Rock. The Shelter of Eumæus (952 Od).
 487 Ithaca and Cephalonia (186).
 488 Ithaca.—Dexia Bay (927 Od).
 489 Ithaca.—Gathering Olives (914 Od).
 490 Ithaca.—View from Porto Viscardo (892 Od).
 491 Samikon.—The Sandy Shore (670 Od).
 492 Samikon.—The Lagoons (701 Od).
 493 Samikon.—The Sandy Road (700 Od).
 494 Gabes.—The Harbor of the Lotus-eaters (975 Od).
 495 Gabes.—In the Land of the Lotus-eaters (961 Od).
 496 Djerba.—The Lotus-eaters (974 Od).
 497 Djerba.—Sunrise (1040 Od).
 498 Carthage.—View from the Height of Byrsa at Sunrise. Fleet of Odysseus or Aeneas (1365 Od).
 499 Lipari.—Straits of Vulcan—Pietra Longa (545 Od).
 500 Stromboli.—The Island of Aeolus (571 Od).
 501 Capri.—The Faraglioni (332 Od).
 502 Monte Circeo at Sunset (724 Od).
 503 Nisida.—Entrance to the Port, at night (264 Od).
 504 At Sea.—Off Cape Malea. The Anger of Zeus (1023 Od).

Odyssey

The considerable success of his book, *The Phœnicians and the Odyssey* (*Les Phéniciens et l'Odysée*) has tempted Mr. Victor Bérard to take this subject up again and enlarge it on the basis of a series of photographic documents gathered under his direction.

In company with Frédéric Boissonnas, verifying on the spot his scientific deductions and controlling his previous discoveries, he has in a cruise of three months repeated the voyage of Odysseus. The work, entitled *L'Odysée*, in which he demonstrates, with the proofs at hand, the soundness of his theories, will be supplemented by a translation of the immortal poem, which he has recently finished. This monument, raised to the glory of Homer, will thus have a character of its own, which will deservedly give it a place in all libraries.

It will soon be offered for general subscription. Those who desire to receive the prospectus are asked to leave their names with the Director in charge of the Exhibition.

- 450 Corfu.—The Acropolis of Alcinoüs. Palæokastritsa (797 Od).
 451 Corfu.—Palæokastritsa (136).
 452 Corfu.—The City of the Phæaciæns (808 Od).
 453 Corfu.—The Gardens of Alcinoüs (769 Od).

- 505 At Sea.—Poseidon's Trident (1062 Od).
 506 At Sea.—The Trinacrian Sea (1017 Od).
 507 At Sea.—In sight of Cythera (1065 Od).
 508 At Sea.—The Messenger of Zeus (1067 Od).
 509 At Sea.—The Sea of Crete (1066 Od).
 510 At Sea.—The Sea of Delos (1053 Od).
 511 The Gulf of Benzus.—The Grotto with the Four Fountains (92 Od).

Museums

- 512 Athens.—Acropolis Museum, Core (1391).
 513 Athens.—Acropolis Museum, Athena and the Giant (1398).
 514 Athens.—Acropolis Museum, Core (1400).
 515 Athens.—Acropolis Museum, Core (1393).
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 518 Athens.—Acropolis Museum, Moschophoros (1392).
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 521 Athens.—National Museum, Fighting Warrior (1409).
 522 Athens.—National Museum, Poseidon of Melos (1416).
 523 Athens.—National Museum, Poseidon of Melos (1412).
 524 Athens.—National Museum, Diadoumenos of Delos; copy of an original by Polyctetus (1412).
 525 Athens.—National Museum, Muse of Delos (1410).
 526 Athens.—National Museum, Muse of Delos (1410 bis).
 527 Athens.—National Museum, Hermes of Andros (1415).
 528 Athens.—National Museum, Stele of the Naxian (1404).
 529 Athens.—National Museum, Charioteer of Delphi (164).
 530 Athens.—National Museum, Nike (1406).
 531 Athens.—National Museum, Athena Parthenos, profile (69).
 532 Athens.—National Museum, Athena Parthenos, front (70).
 533 Athens.—Museum of the Acropolis, Victory Binding her Sandal (1394).
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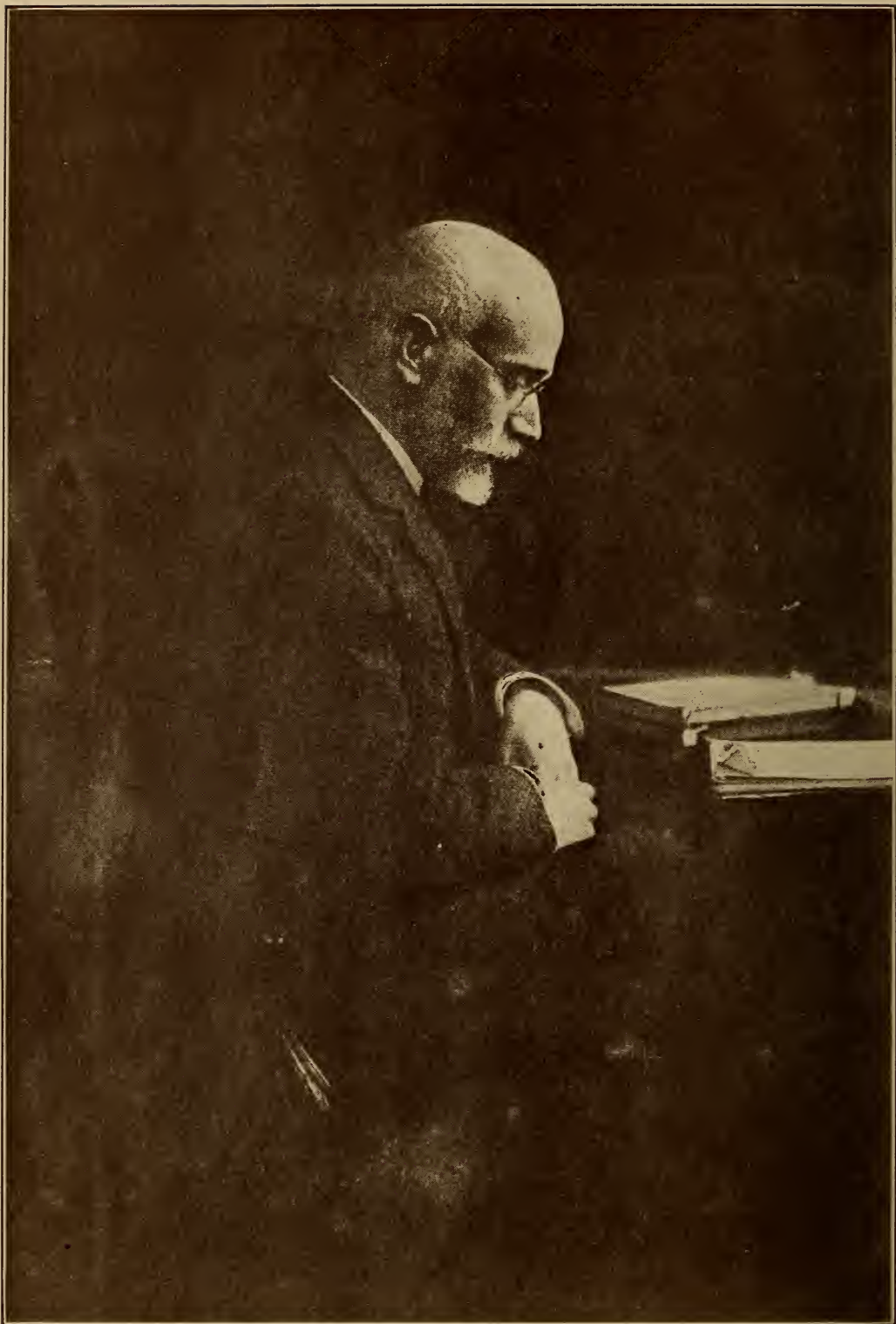
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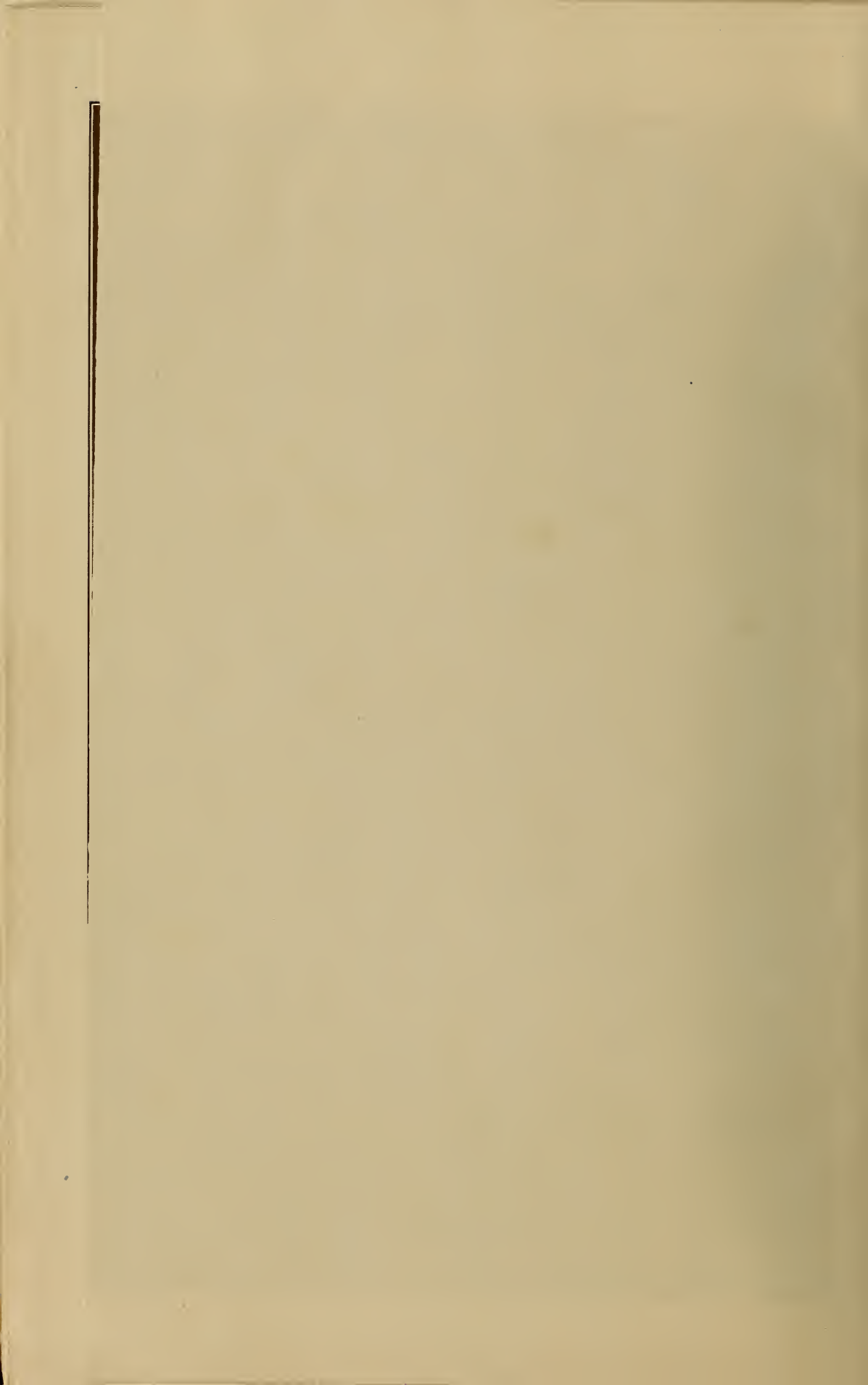


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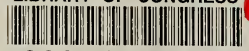
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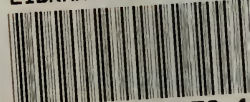






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